EVENING EDITION

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SPECIAL PROGRAMS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF EAST ASIA WAR

Entire Nation Joins in Functions With Firm Resolve to Win Final Victory

SILENT PRAYER OFFERED

Noted Personages Make Stirring Speeches at Meetings And Over the Radio

It is exactly one year ago that the Imperial Rescript was granted declaring war on the United States and the British Empire. Since that historic day, countless victories, unprecedented in world's history have been scored by the Imperial Forces.

On the home front, meanwhile, the 100,000,000 people participated in special programs to show their united resolve to drive the war to a complete victory.

For one minute, from exactly 11:59 a.m. to noon, all street cars and automobiles stopped moving and all pedestrians joined in the nationwide prayer offered during that minute. Every household throughout Nippon greeted the memorable day by hoisting the National Flag. Early in the morning, members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Organization were mobilized to participate in prayers to be offered at the various shrines, temples and churches.

Among such special programs, was the National Conference which was held at 2 p.m. at the Yasukuni Shrine under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. This conference was attended by about 35,000 people representing the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural National Service Federations, and also associations of Reservists, Town Assemblies, Neighborhood Associations and all other associations attached to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Premier General Hideki Tojo delivered a stirring address and led the whole congregation in pledging to exert all efforts to attain sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Simultaneously with this Conference, residents of other localities followed suit in holding similar conferences in their respective localities at the same hour. The address of Premier Tojo at this Conference, and other proceedings of it will be relayed on a nationwide hook-up.

Grand Lecture Meetings

At 6 p.m. a grand lecture meeting will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, at which Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, will make addresses.

One meeting specially scheduled for Tokyo was in honor of the "Wild Eagles." There were also programs by the Military Band and cinema pictures, the latter being related to the present war and shown in all movie halls of the city free of charge this morning.

The Savings Campaign which had been closed at the end of last month was launched again today to mark the memorable occasion, under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. All people of Nippon are requested to participate in the program by either saving a small portion of their daily, monthly or annual earning, or by purchasing Government Bonds. These bonds are being sold by the Dai Nippon Women's Association and the Young Women's Corps. The bonds will continue to be sold till December 11.

The campaign for gratitude and aid to the workers in industrial fields will be launched from December 9.

In this connection, mention may be made of the programs of broadcasts for the day of the anniversary. They are as follows:

Special programs started at 7 a.m., the first item being an address by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, followed by an address by Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida. The morning program also included, the rebroadcast of the prayer for victory at the Kashihara Shrine and the announcing of the time for the one minute prayer. The afternoon program included the reading of the Imperial Rescript by Premier Tojo, an address by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of

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Nippon, Thai Premiers To Exchange Messages Over Radio Tonight

To celebrate the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia and to cement Nippon-Thailand friendship, an exchange of messages by radio between Premier General Hideki Tojo of Nippon and Premier Field Marshal Pibul Songgram of Thailand will take place today at 9 p.m. after the regular news broadcast. The program will commence with the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, and then Premier Tojo will speak first to Thailand followed by the Thai Premier.

STRUGGLE IN EUROPE LINKED WITH E. ASIA

Toshio Shiratori Says Nippon, Germany and Italy Fighting Same Kind of War

KILL U.S. INFERIORITY IDEA

Gives Credit to Axis Partners For Brilliant Military Records In Their Sphere

The War of Greater East Asia is being fought in close connection with our Allied nations' war in Europe. The Nippon nation should be aware of this fact on this first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy, as a present on this occasion, in today's issue of the Tokyo Shimbun.

"It is a matter of great congratulation that our country now celebrates the first anniversary of the historic war amidst the successive victories of the Imperial Forces," Mr. Shiratori said.

"Now on the entry of the second year of the War, I would like to stress here before the nation one thing, that we should closely re-examine the position of our war in the worldwide outlook. Nippon, as you know very well, is fighting on her own initiative of establishing her national principle of Hakko Iu or universal brotherhood in the world.

"We, at the same time, cannot afford to forget that our war is fought in unison with Germany and Italy. The united front of these three nations is put up against our common enemy countries whose outlook of the world is quite different from ours. What we should be warned against in this connection is our possible inclination to ignore the great contributions the Axis war achievements in Europe rendered to us on our execution of war. It is a clear fact that the European Axis nations and our country are staging a united front."

Know Enemy Weaknesses, Too

Many things are lately said about our foe's rich natural resources and high productivity, of which we can never underestimate, declared Mr. Shiratori. These warnings are all true, he said, but on the other hand, we should know the weak points of our enemies, especially the United States, about how that country is in the habit of boasting everything she has.

"I think I can clearly predict here," asserted Mr. Shiratori, "that the final victory of the present worldwide war will be on the side of the Axis. The enemies, except their accustomed boast of power and comparatively better conditions of economics, have very scanty data to support their view of the final victory."

This country, you remember, he explained, has no bitter experience of ever being beaten by enemies. As regards the task of our allied countries in Europe, he pointed out that their intended establishment of a new order in Europe in place of the old one under the leadership of the Anglo-Saxon countries is historically predestined and that Nippon need have no fear of their stumbling on the way of this task.

Banish Anglo-U.S. Superiority

The former Ambassador to Italy said that if there are some left in our nation who feel a little uneasy about the victory of our united front with Germany and Italy, this is because of the once predominant notion of Anglo-Saxon superiority in everything. This portion of our nation, he warned, fully reveal their lack of recognizance of a historical necessity and also of the fundamental principle of social revolution.

"From every viewpoint," Mr. Shiratori voiced "I can most posi-

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CHINA IS EXHORTED TO DOUBLE EFFORTS BY WANG CHING-WEI

Declares Prosperous Future Is Assured Under Leadership Of Nippon

THANKS IMPERIAL FORCES

Hard Work Will Bring Peace and Happiness, Says Nanking's President

Pres. Wang Ching-wei

Yomiuri-Hochi

NANKING, December 7.—In his statement issued today in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, which falls on tomorrow, Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China at Nanking, urged the whole of China to share the present hardships in the prosecution of warfare together with Nippon so that future China may share co-prosperity.

"Simultaneous with Nippon, our friendly nation's commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China issued a statement to the effect that the National Government had decided to share Nippon's fortune," President Wang declared.

"Since then, the Imperial Forces' victories have resulted in the wiping out of aggressive influences of the Anglo-American countries from East Asia, and there is no more room for their activities in the Eastern Pacific and South Seas.

"Moreover, they lost their colonies such as the Philippines in the East and Malaya and the East Indies in the South.

"With waning Anglo-American influence in this part of the world, Asiatic activities for co-prosperity were commenced. We should express our gratitude for the fighting services of Nippon in the battle fronts as well as for its home front, which are responsible for the marvellous achievements enabling the Asiatics to start activities for co-prosperity.

"If we are faithful to share the present hardships with Nippon, co-prosperity will be our assured prospect in the future. We should not only share hardships with Nippon negatively, but also must bestir ourselves to remove hardships with bravery.

"In the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Nippon takes charge of fighting in the first lines, while China is fulfilling her duties in the rear.

"However, since its return to Nanking, the National Government of China has been positively exerting itself to maintain peace and order as well as to stabilize the people's living, which are the national policies of the Government.

"At this time, particularly, China should forge ahead for the pacification of China under the National Government without the help of Nippon's fighting services, which are busily engaged in the vast areas of East Asia for crushing the enemies.

"By 'sharing joy' we mean the future co-prosperity and co-existence of the two nations of Nippon and China, while by 'sharing hardship' is meant concerted cooperation between the two nations in the prosecution of war. "Our compariots! Fulfill your mission of reconstructing China and defending East Asia by dint of hard work, and then your future will be bright."

Hotel Guild to Donate Aircraft

The Nippon Ryokan Kumiai Rengokai or the Corporation of Hotel Guilds has decided to donate 10 planes respectively to the Army and Navy during the next year.

Confusion at U.S., British Embassies When War Declared Last Year Told

Gaimusho Officials Say Americans So Stunned, Could Not Believe Pearl Harbor Attack; Craigie Argued Over Selfish Needs

With the approach of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the confusion and bewilderment that prevailed on the morning of the outbreak of the War at the American and British embassies are graphically described by two members of the Foreign Office in accounts given to the Tokyo Shimbun.

When the Imperial Rescript was granted declaring war on Britain and the United States on December 8, no time was lost before Japan's answer to the American Note of November 26 which was tantamount to an ultimatum, was handed to former American Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew and Former British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie. The notification of war was delivered to the American and British embassies respectively by Katsumi Ono, sectional chief of the Second Section of the American Bureau of the Foreign Office (now sectional chief of the Seventh Section of the Political Bureau) and by Saburo Ota, sectional chief of the Third Section of the Euro-Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office (now sectional chief of the Fifth Section).

Mr. Ono's account follows:

"On December 8 at 11 a.m. the Imperial Rescript declaring war on Britain and the United States was granted. Immediately I was dispatched to the American Embassy accompanied by a few policemen. Early that same morning, Ambassador Grew was summoned by the then Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and Japan's answer to the Note of November 26 was handed to him. However, when I arrived at the Embassy, the people there looked stunned and bewildered at the final outcome of the negotiations in Washington. The secretaries of the Embassy must have realized the importance of the moment by my arrival, because they looked uneasy and shaky.

Embassy People Stunned

"Upon my arrival, I was ushered in by First Secretary Edward S. Crocker. I read the notification of the war in a dignified manner stat-

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SCHMIDT CONVINCED OF VICTORY FOR AXIS

Chief of Reich Press Department Raps Roosevelt's Policy Toward Nippon

Domei

BERLIN, December 7.—"In one year of the War of Greater East Asia, I became more and more convinced that the Axis Powers will win ultimate victory in the current war," declared Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, at the regular press conference held Monday.

"The conclusion of the Three Powers Alliance of Nippon, Germany and Italy," said Dr. Schmidt, "was a clear reply to United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt's intention of war."

"However, the United States failed to pay any heed to the grave warning implied in the Three Powers Alliance, mistaking that the United States could manage to make Nippon remain outside of the Axis camp.

"At a meeting held in camera in the House of Commons, in September, 1940, British Premier Winston Churchill stated that Britishers would be able to sleep in peace, it Nippon should not take part in a war against Britain.

"Fierce attacks upon Pearl Harbor was the Nippon Government's reply to the Anglo-American oppression. And this reply of Nippon was a logical consequence, for Roosevelt, who determined to enter war, expressed concretely his determination in the United States Government's demand to the Nippon Government.

"With Nippon's participation in the war, the Three Powers of Nippon, Germany and Italy commenced hostilities against Roosevelt, common aggressor to the three nations. Therefore, it is natural that with a Nippon first bomb hitting an American capital ship, the Governments of Germany and Italy together with the Nippon Government entered the state of war against the United States."

The participation in war of the three nations of Nippon, Germany and Italy is nothing more than a thing based upon the joint policy of the three Powers, added Dr. Schmidt, emphasizing that in one year of the start of the War of Greater East Asia he became more and more convinced of the sure victory of the Axis Powers in the current war.

NIPPON MUSIC PLAYED

To bolster the nation's war spirit on the occasion of the anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, a grand concert of Japanese compositions was held at the Hibiya Public Hall on Saturday under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Japan Music Culture Society.

Songs composed by the Japan Music Culture Society especially for this occasion were sung by the Tokyo Symphonic Chorus. All leading orchestras took part in this gala event.

JAVA CELEBRATES FOUR-DAY FESTIVAL

Variety of Programs Participated in by Javanese on Anniversary of War

Domei

BATAVIA, December 6.—Commencing today Java celebrates a four-day Asia Festival under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration. During this period, diversified programs, such as sports, parades, art exhibitions, visiting and comforting convalescent soldiers, stage shows are in store for the people.

This morning 5,000 Indonesian youths assembled, and, after a ceremony, paraded through the streets. At different places in the city mass calisthenics, basketball and rugby games were held.

Women, not to be outdone by the young men, held their own meetings and listened to lectures on "War and Home."

During the afternoon, visits were made to cheer up convalescent soldiers who received flowers, fruit, and other gifts. Exhibitions of war paintings and wrestling matches were also held. The first day closed with the presentation of stage shows at the municipal theater.

The program for the second day includes a special motorcar unit parade, a fencing exhibition sponsored by the military administration and athletic meets for the inhabitants.

On the third day, which falls on the 8th, which is the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, a mimic war will be featured by the military unit. Other events will include a flag parade by the inhabitants, finals of the athletic contests, visits to cheer up the officers and men, tea parties and music concerts.

The last day of the festival will be observed by the Islams as a day of prayer for victory in the war.

AXIS FORCES CLEAN UP FOE IN TERBOURCA AREA

7 Planes Shot Down, 76 Tanks, 374 Cars Taken—1,100 Made Prisoners

Domei

ROME, December 7.—In a war communique issued on Monday, the Italian High Command stated that the Axis air force carried out fierce bombings upon the enemy lines of communications south of Tunisia and also bombed railway junctions repeatedly in various parts on the front.

The war communique further revealed that in area battles, the Axis forces shot down seven enemy planes.

According to the same communique, mopping-up operations in the Terbourca district were completed. In a fierce battle which raged from December 1 to 4 in the area, the Axis forces captured 76 tanks, 41 canons, 40 trench mortars and 374 cars of the enemy forces, taking at the same time 1,100 war prisoners.

ENVOY WANG STATES HSINKING AND TOKYO MUST AID EACH OTHER

Manchou Ambassador Sees Way To Successful Victory in Current War

HAVE DEEP UNDERSTANDING

Helping Nippon With Her Vast Material Resources and Sharing Hardships

Nippon and Manchoukuo, firmly bound with natural iron ties, must help each other in the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. The people of Manchoukuo, with this understanding deep in their minds, are doing their utmost to aid Nippon in all possible fields.

Strongly stressing this point, Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Nippon, in his statement issued yesterday, commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, stated:

"On the first anniversary of this historic war, we, the one-billion people of East Asia, remember anew the daring initiative taken by Nippon in her cause of liberating the peoples of Asia.

"The people of Manchoukuo greet this memorable day with the same heart-felt sentiments as the 100-millions of Nippon. His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, following Nippon's declaration of war upon the United States and Britain on December 8 of last year graciously proclaimed the Imperial intention of cooperating closely with Nippon in the successful execution of the War. Since then, Manchoukuo's participaion in Nippon's war, though not effected directly with arms, has been progressing favorably chiefly in the field of establishing a New Order in East Asia.

Ambassador Wang Yun-ching

"Nippon, our mother country, has been achieving successive brilliant victories on land, sea and in the air, under the August Virtues of His Imperial Majesty. Meanwhile her historic task of constructing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is progressing rapidly and on a large scale. We take these facts as a matter to be highly congratulated.

"Manchoukuo, since its establishment 10 years ago under the generous support of Nippon has realized remarkable growth in her national power. With her national defense almost perfected, she is assisting Nippon in her execution of the war through mobilization of all her national resources.

"Manchoukuo's defense along the northern border is iron-strong. The development of all necessary resources for the execution of the war is proceeding at a rapid pace. Production of grains and iron is being steadily increased, despite hinderances and obstacles. We have realized a production in iron far exceeding that which we planned in the last fiscal year.

"Our first five-year industrial plan, concluded in March of this year, manifested unexpectedly fine results, despite the many baffling circumstances. It was followed by the initiation of the second five-year plan, which is today proving a primary necessity in Manchoukuo's cooperation with Nippon under exigent wartime requirements.

"The current War of Greater East Asia aims at the complete destruction of the old world order under the leadership of the United States and Britain. It is a sacred campaign designed to liberate all countries from the Anglo-American shackles. The enemy nations, despite their successive failures so far, are clinging tenaciously to their futile hope of winning the final victory through the abundance

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Belgian Congo Rebels Against Invading Army; Natives Are Massacred

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 5.—Disturbances against the British and De Gaullist regime have started in Belgian Congo and the inhabitants have refused to offer labor service, it is reported by the Italian newspaper, Messaggero. In order to cope with the situation, the De Gaullist troops have been mobilized and many natives at various places have been massacred.

GLOOM ENWRAPS U.S. AFTER YEAR OF WAR

People All Recall Miserable Defeats Suffered at Hands Of Nippon's Forces

DAY OF SILENCE IS HELD

Churches Throughout Nation Hold Services to Commemorate Great Humiliation

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—December 7 passed in a gloomy atmosphere in the United States with the people observing the "Day of Silence" to commemorate the national humiliation, according to information from New York and Washington.

In the morning, all churches within the country held services to commemorate the "great humiliation." In gloomy silence, the American populace visited churches and said prayer before the altars and passed a calm day at home refraining from all amusements.

On December 6, all American newspapers published for the first time the reports of the Pearl Harbor debacle as well as photographs of the miserable aspects in Hawaii after the relentless attack by the Imperial Navy. Those picture depicting the ruined Flying Fortresses, sinking battleships and hangars in flames greatly incited the sentiment of the American people.

All journals came out with editorials urging the populace to commemorate this day of miserable debacle and to pledge revenge.

In the meantime, the Washington Government authorities, through journals and radio, demanded of the people to prepare for a prolonged war and to increase production.

Exhorting the populace to increase their efforts for the war, the popular weekly, Time, stated as follows:

"We must not underestimate the enormous difficulties and obstacles which lie in the way of the United States. The war will become ever more severe and sanguinary in the future.

"Part of the nation is expecting that the war will end during next year but neither God nor the President knows when the hostilities will come to an end. The entire American nation must do their utmost completely to crush and destroy Nippon, Germany and Italy."

PATRIOTISM OF PEOPLE REVEALED IN DONATIONS

Colossal Sum of ¥280,610,334 Is Given Army and Navy Since War Started

Clearly indicative of the nation's mounting patriotism, donations to the Army and Navy during this year reached the colossal sum of ¥280,610,334.

Of this sum, ¥149,124,655 was donated to the Army and ¥131,485,679 to the Navy. Both sums exceeded the amounts donated during the five years of the China Affair, which were ¥147,032,692 and ¥86,000,000 respectively for the Army and Navy.

It is recorded that donations daily exceeded ¥1,000,000 from the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to the middle part of February.

In the meantime, comfort bags contributed to the Army during this year totaled 6,907,203, or 37,653,964 to date from the start of the China Affair. Comfort bags, letters, magazines and other articles contributed to the Navy this year totaled 5,844,527, while 499 airplanes and 768 arms of various kinds were donated.

TODAY IS THE SIGNAL FOR ALL TO BATTLE MORE TO CRUSH FOE

Captain Hiraide in Broadcast On First Anniversary of War Asks Greater Efforts

FIGHT WON'T END EASILY

People Should Not Relax a Bit Until Goal of Subjugating Enemy Is Reached

Captain Hideo Hiraide

Today, December 8, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, is not the day to lie back in the chair and dream about the past glories of the Imperial Forces. It should be the day for all the 100,000,000 people of Nippon to grit their teeth and renew their determination to carry the war right into the enemy's camp to bring him down to his knees.

The speaker of the above was Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, who gave a stirring speech through the microphone at JOAK at 8 p.m. yesterday.

Captain Hiraide's speech follows:

"One year has elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Today, the Rising Sun Flag and the naval insignia are flying everywhere over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. One year ago, who could have foreseen the situation as it exists today? Truly the realities of the present are the glorious results of the ever mounting strength of the Empire under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor.

"Despite the consecutive defeats inflicted upon our enemies, they are now attempting counter-attacks. No matter what new trick the enemies adopt in their attempts at counter-attacking, we must thoroughly frustrate their designs.

"In the second year of war, which starts tomorrow we must make increased efforts toward crushing the enemy, and the entire nation must march together toward victory with the same determination that we felt on December 8, last year.

"There is no need for me to stress the fact that the War of Greater East Asia broke out as a result of a challenge flung by the United States. Even before the war, the United States was strengthening its strategic positions in the Southern Regions and making full preparations for a war against Japan. Prior to the outbreak of the war it challenged Japan by scouting the coastal regions in the waters near Japan by means of airplanes and naval vessels. For instance, American planes and submarines scouted the area near Taiwan.

"With the granting of the Imperial Rescript, the Imperial Forces rose in arms against the enemy. At the very outset of the war the Navy succeeding in destroying the nucleus of the enemy's air and naval forces in the sea battles of Hawaii and off Malaya. As a result, a fatal blow was given to the enemy's fighting strength, and the command of the sea and air has fallen into our hands. With the necessary footholds secured, the Imperial Navy lost no time in carrying out fresh attacks. The Navy staged new offensives in the Indian Ocean at the beginning of April and in the Eastern Pacific in early June. The offensive in the Indian Ocean, which opened with fierce attacks on Colombo and Trincomalee, and that in the Eastern Pacific, which developed with fierce attacks on the Aleutian Islands and Midway, were preparatory moves for the establishment of a structure to ensure final victory.

"Thanks to the successful large-scale operations of our Navy, our

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TODAY IS THE SIGNAL TO FIGHT EVER MORE

(Continued From Page 1)

command over the sea and air has been further extended, thus dealing another crushing blow on the enemy who has been waging a losing battle. Our Navy has thus secured a strong structure which is powerful both strategically and economically.

"In a desperate attempt to retrieve their fading fortunes, the enemy has been making desperate attempts at counter-attacking in the Pacific. These counter-attacks have resulted in the battles off the Aleutians, Gilbert and Solomon Islands.

"After the first and second sea battles in the Solomons area, the Imperial Navy stood by silently for two months. The enemy, it is recalled, loosed a flood of propaganda in order to cover up its great losses and defeats which resulted in the changing of the commander-in-chief of the enemy forces in that area. The enemy loudly claimed that our silence was caused by a desire to cover up our losses. And under the circumstances, the enemy was forced to concentrate its main naval forces in the Solomons area in order to try to turn the tide of war.

"Concentrating its main forces, the enemy launched a positive counter-offensive on October 26, and this resulted in the Sea Battle of the South Pacific, staged around the Santa Cruz Island. On that day, the enemy, with a new formation bolstered by several battleships, made a feint toward the southern Solomons area, while at the same time moving a powerful unit consisting of several aircraft carriers, new battleships and other warships to the waters north of Santa Cruz.

"Firmly believing that the time had at length arrived, our fleet, taking the initiative, developed large-scale aerial assaults against the enemy fleet, launching annihilating pursuit and attack during one whole day from dawn to dusk and as has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters, has achieved such brilliant war results, destroying one enemy battleship, three aircraft carriers and other warships.

"From the following example, it is easily imagined what an overwhelming victory our fleet has achieved in this naval battle.

"For instance, some of our ships had spotted the enemy aircraft carrier Hornet which was greatly damaged during daytime fighting and reduced to such a condition that it could no longer continue its voyage.

Foe Sinking Own Warships

"Upon approaching closer, our ships found that an enemy destroyer was bombarding the Hornet apparently in an attempt to sink it in order to escape its seizure by the Japanese Naval Forces.

"However, the enemy destroyer, greatly frightened at the sudden appearance of our ships, made good its escape, deserting the Hornet.

"Thereupon, our ships immediately captured this seriously-damaged enemy aircraft carrier, and began to take the ship in tow. However, when we found that it was impossible to drag it farther, our ships finally disposed of it by sending it to the bottom.

"The American naval authorities, several days before this naval battle took place, predicted with confidence that a big sea and air warfare would take place in the Solomons region.

"The American Navy is nothing but vainglorious marines as can be seen from such an arrogant attitude and propaganda.

"As we fully anticipated, divine punishment at length befell on the American navy. The next day, October 27, was American Navy Day, and it is strange enough that a big gift of a 'Bitter Defeat' was given the American navy on the day of their 'Glorious Navy Day.' I believe it is the revelation of God regarding the War of Greater East Asia.

"Under these circumstances, despite their defeats in the first and second naval battles off the Solomons as well as the Battle of the Southern Pacific, the American navy still tried to effect obstinate counter-attacks upon the Japanese Navy in an attempt to secure Guadalcanal Island so as to make the island one of their bases for counter-attacking Nippon. Thus severe fightings followed between Japanese and American forces both on land and sea in the Solomons region, and another naval battle was fiercely fought from November 12 to 14 under such conditions. This is known as the third Battle off the Solomons.

"On November 12, our naval units severely effected their all day attacks upon a powerful enemy fleet, and a group of transport ships which attempted to reinforce the American marines on Guadalcanal Island.

Continue Fierce Attack

"In the naval fighting on the night of the same day, our fleet attacked and sank three enemy cruisers. On the following day our fleet did not relax its pursuit, and continued a fierce attack upon the enemy air bases.

"On November 14, our fleet at length destroyed a large enemy naval unit off Guadalcanal Island, and effected landing of our units on that island.

"On the night of November 14, our fleet encountered a powerful enemy fleet consisting mainly of battleships which apparently appeared to check our advance, and fierce night fighting developed between battleships of the Nipponese and American navies.

"Encountering this powerful enemy unit, the fighting spirit of every member of our fleet rose as one and a fierce battle was fought resulting in the sinking of two enemy battleships and the great damaging of one enemy battleship, as has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

"In this naval battle, our side suffered one battleship lost, and one greatly damaged, revealing how fierce this naval fight was.

"Despite these successive defeats, the enemy fleet still obstinately attempted to effect counter-attacks upon us. Realizing this, our fleet, losing no time, again plunged into the enemy position, and inflicted heavy damages upon them. This was the naval battle fought at night on November 30 off Lunga.

"On that day our destroyers closed in upon an enemy fleet which was far superior to them and, by launching a fierce torpedo attack, succeeded not only in sinking one of the battleships which constituted the main force of the enemy fleet but also sank instantaneously one cruiser and four destroyers. In this furious torpedo battle the attackers displayed the traditional valor and fury of the Imperial Japanese Navy handed down from the time of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5.

Sinks Four Battleships

"In this manner, during the four months since the First Battle off the Solomons which was fought on August 7, the Japanese Navy either sank or destroyed a total of 125 enemy warships of various categories and transports, in addition to four battleships and eight aircraft carriers which were sunk, and also shot down or destroyed a total of more than 850 enemy planes. Against this brilliant result we lost one battleship, 41 vessels, including transports, while 237 planes were lost inclusive of those still missing.

"During the past one year the Japanese Navy either sank or destroyed a total of 377 enemy warships, 416 transports and either shot down or destroyed a total of 3,800 enemy planes.

As you can well see from the foregoing review of the war results obtained during the past one year, the enemy has gradually assumed a serious attitude toward the war, with the result that the warfare has become increasingly fierce and this has, at the same time, tipped the war scales further in our favor.

"In the Third Battle off the Solomons one of our destroyers went right into the midst of the enemy battleline and sank a large-type enemy cruiser with a heavy torpedo attack, the same destroyer also sank an enemy destroyer which was closely following the sunken cruiser by a salvo fire. This daring destroyer again assailed another enemy destroyer which was trying to take flight and crippled it by heavy fire. Thus, you will see that this destroyer accounted for one enemy cruiser and two destroyers. After this furious battle and unprecedented triumph, I regret to say the warship died a brave death.

"As can be very well seen from the development of the sea battles and the manner in which they have been fought, one would be justified in regarding them as a nexus of decisive sea battles of the fiercest nature, the like of which have never been seen before, and which shows the characteristics of modern sea battles.

War Won't End Easily

"At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, owing to its defeat in the decisive battle of the Japan Sea, Russia lost its fighting spirit, and for this reason the war ended in a comparatively short time. However, the War of Greater East Asia cannot be terminated in such a short period and in such a simple manner. Therein lies the fundamental difference between the two wars, which calls for the special attention of the people.

"I now wish to take this occasion to offer some explanations as to the reason why the enemies are attaching so much importance to the Solomon waters. It is true that the United States has launched the largest-scale counter-attack in the Solomon waters yet attempted by it. In fact, the United States Government is telling the world that the counter-attack is a decisive challenge against Japan, while the American citizens are dancing with joy by saying that after a lapse of eight months since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, America has at last taken the initiative from Japan. Especially in view of the fact that the American citizens have been blindfolded completely to the repeated defeats of the United States navy and have been fed only with untrue victory stories they now are loudly talking that the United States and the anti-Axis Powers have now begun to make a great march forward in the Pacific and that the tide of war in the ocean is now being rolled back, laboring under the illusion that they have already knocked out Japan. In fact, even naval commentators in the United States have been pinning great hopes on the Solomon operations which they thought would completely alter the balance of sea power in the Pacific. But, alas for them, one cannot alter the true situation. However, Hanson Baldwin, a well-known American naval commentator, writing in the columns of the New York Times after his return from a tour of inspection of the Pacific recently disclosed the miserable defeats of the United States navy in the Solomon waters. On the other hand, the United States Government, immediately before the South Pacific Battle, replaced the commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, and all these facts eloquently speak of the actual defeats the American navy has met although the American authorities are doing everything possible to conceal defeats in the closet.

Solomons Significant

"The Solomons have a very great strategic significance, and it is only natural that both the sea and ground battles around the Solomons are necessarily very intensive.

"The American naval strength at the outset of the Greater East Asia War consisted, according to an official United States announcement, of 17 battleships, 7 aircraft carriers, in addition to 2 converted aircraft carriers, 37 cruisers, 185 destroyers and 118 submarines.

"Of these war craft, it lost in the course of approximately one year, about 10 battleships, around 10 aircraft carriers, 29 cruisers, 50-odd destroyers, and about 50 submarines.

"Since the outbreak of the current war, the U.S. navy abandoned its battleship first policy adhered to heretofore in its naval construction plan and has been laying emphasis upon the building of aircraft carriers. Naturally, an unprecedented expansion of the naval air arm has also been started.

"These facts reveal a radical change in the American naval strategy, in conformity to which many carriers and auxiliary vessels will be built. In its more recent announcement America claimed a monthly output of over 4,000 aircraft, and 81 merchantmen of 10,000 tons each in October alone.

"It goes without saying that Nippon has not been idle a moment in making required war preparations. The Imperial Navy is happy to announce that already a certain number of powerful battleships have been placed in commission and are taking active parts in the current war.

"Aircraft carriers of unique construction, embodying the experiences obtained since the outset of the war, in addition to cruisers and warships of other categories, have been completed one after another, and have been commissioned.

"Thus Nippon's naval strength is continuously expanding.

Victory Unmistakably Ours

"To whatever extent should the enemy navy expand its arms or for how many times should the enemy repeat its counter-attacks, not a whit can it disturb our strategic position. We have clear prospects of final victory.

"Especially, the United States, taking advantage of the current war, seems ambitious to become the leader of the post-war world by placing all South and North America under its rule and holding substantially Australia, India, Africa and other areas.

"However, it is a matter of great delight that, our allied powers Germany and Italy, while securing important areas and completing their war-prosecution structure, are now proceeding with the common aim of destroying the United States and Britain, just as Nippon is strengthening its invincible status in East Asia.

"It is indeed encouraging that, in spite of counter-offensives, Nippon, Germany and Italy, cooperating with one another in their operations, are steadily executing the common aim of the destruction of the enemy's fighting capacity.

"We have strengthened the foundation for the future success by gaining signal victories during the past one year.

"Making full use of this firm foundation, we must in the coming year decisively pave the way to victory.

"Needless to say, the War of Greater East Asia is a holy war based upon righteousness and is a fierce struggle which must be fought with the whole energies of the nation fostered since the foundation of our country 3,000 years ago.

"Heaven sides with the righteous and God helps those who do their best.

"Tomorrow is December 8, but the day should not be a commemoration day recalling past glorious war results. It is the day from which we should push the decisive war for complete destruction of the enemy."

Canton to Observe East Asia War's First Anniversary

Domei

CANTON, December 5.—Ceremonies, meetings and other functions will be held here during the week beginning today in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Outstanding among the events scheduled for the week is the ceremony to be held on December 8 to mark the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain. This function will be attended by military and government officials as well as civilian notables. Other events scheduled for that day are a commemoration meeting participated in by the Japanese residents of this city, memorial services for the war dead, a mass meeting dedicated to the development of Asia and various entertainment programs.

CONFUSION IS TOLD AT FOE EMBASSIES

(Continued From Page 1)

ing that Japan and the United States had entered into a state of war and asked Crocker to deliver my message to Ambassador Grew. Crocker took the sheet of the notification with trembling hands and read it again in silence. Immediately I informed him of various instructions and had them posted for the convenience of the Embassy people. At the same time I instructed the policemen to take proper steps. The outbreak of the war was so sudden that the Embassy people were stupified. Even when Crocker issued necessary orders, for a time nobody followed them, so dazed were they. Some walked about the rooms not knowing what to do, while others were sitting on the steps of automobiles or on the lawn. They couldn't seem to believe the two countries were at war and they started asking me about various matters. When I informed them of the historic victory of the Imperial Navy at Pearl Harbor that morning, they could hardly believe my words. One of them feebly said, "I was always sure even the Japanese Navy could not even touch Pearl Harbor." They looked totally perplexed not being yet convinced that the inevitable had come. Presently they started to take emergency measures, by carrying out important manuscripts and books to be burnt in the garden. The piles of books and written matters were set afire and burned for a considerable while.

"Shortly, Ambassador Grew returned from the Foreign Office. He looked pale and calm and after asking me the reason for my visit, he gave necessary orders to his family and then took me round from room to room. It was 3 p.m. when I returned to the Foreign Office, after having completed my mission at the embassy. Just then, Foreign Minister Togo was reading the Imperial Rescript to a gathering of all the officials of the Foreign Office. When I joined the gathering and listened to the reading of the Imperial Rescript, I was so moved and impressed by the solemn and austere atmosphere that I could not but bow my head low while my eyes became filled with tears."

Confusion at British Embassy

Mr. Ota found the British Embassy in utter confusion. He said:

"It was 11:40 a.m. on the same morning when I arrived at the British Embassy with some officials of the Foreign Office, some policemen and gendarmes. Upon my arrival, I found the gate tightly closed and flames of fire soaring up skyward. They must have been burning books and important manuscripts. Compared with the American diplomats, the British were certainly quick to realize the emergency. Ambassador Craigie and the counselor were not in and I was told that they had all gone to the Foreign Office, so I gave necessary notices to the First Secretary who had arrived from South Africa on November 26 on board the Asama Maru. Presently Ambassador Craigie came back and seeing me there started arguing. Then I had to tell him that I was not there to argue with him but only to fulfil my special mission.

"Already at 6 o'clock that morning, Foreign Minister Togo had summoned Ambassador Craigie and handed him the notice of the severing of negotiations with the United States. Although a copy of the notice was in his possession, Ambassador Craigie not only enumerated a number of selfish complaints, but tried to make excuses in connection with the searching of the Embassy precincts. Realizing that nothing would come from further arguments I said 'you will be cut off from communication with the outside, so please have all the Embassy staff gather within the Embassy grounds.' When answered, however, that such measures had already been taken at 8 o'clock that morning, I was simply astonished with their readiness.

"There were some 80 persons in the Embassy. Japan was so tolerate with them that some 2,000 cigarettes were distributed to them weekly. It is more than natural that we like to question the gentlemanliness of the British when we realize the kind of treatment that the Japanese internees suffered at the hands of the British. Nearly a year has passed since that memorable day. I cannot forget the solemn moment when I read the notice to Ambassador Craigie."

Army Planes Cripple 8 Enemy Transports On Way to Chittagong

Domei

RANGOON, December 6.—Two 1,500-ton transports received direct hits and six other transports of the same type were severely damaged yesterday afternoon when a Japanese Army air formation sighted the 40-ship convoy sailing for Chittagong, near the India-Burma border from the west and immediately launched an attack, it was learned here today. During the course of the raid, one Hurricane fighter was shot down and extensive damage was done to harbor facilities. The convoy, escorted by one cruiser and five gunboats, included 20 transports of 1,500 to 2,000 tons and 20 vessels of 500 tons. The sending of the convoy to Chittagong has clearly revealed that Britain is attempting to reenforce its forces in eastern India. However, the Japanese Army air force attack has demonstrated its readiness to smash the much advertised enemy plan to begin in the near future an offensive against the Japanese Forces in Burma.

Struggle in Europe Linked With E. Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

tively say that the union among the Powers is quite natural. The unison should not only be maintained during the hostilities, but it must be happily kept up after the conclusion of the war. Our enemy countries, because of their jealousy of this natural unison, are resorting to many sinister schemes to stir some trouble in the unity. The people should watch against this inimical design. My apprehension here is based on the fact that Nippon in the recent years had more contact with the Anglo-Saxon culture and economics than the connection on the same lines with Germany and Italy."

He reiterated that it is our gross mistake to believe the limitation of the War of Greater East Asia to the realm of East Asia. He made it clear that the objective to crush the Anglo-Saxon countries will not be realized in the proper sense of the word unless their influence also is shattered in Europe in the hands of the Axis Powers.

JAPAN TIMES OBSERVES 1ST YEAR OF ASIA WAR

To commemorate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japan Times held a ceremony at 7:30 a.m. today at the square behind the office building with the attendance of all its employes.

The function commenced with the opening address by Shin-ichi Hasegawa, general manager of the editorial department, which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

After a silent tribute for the war dead, the Imperial Rescript issued on December 8 last year was read by Toshi Go, president of the Japan Times. Mr. Go then delivered an address urging his employes to fight the war to the last with as strong a determination as is held by the soldiers on the front.

In response to the president's speech, Kiyoshi Togasaki, editor-in-chief, made a pledge representing the entire staff. The ceremony was closed with the giving of three cheers for the Nippon Empire and for the Imperial Army and Navy.

After the function was over, all employes, divided in five squads, marched to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, where they shouted Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor, and prayed for the eternal prosperity of the Imperial Household.

Special Programs Mark Anniversary Of East Asia War

(Continued From Page 1)

the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the rebroadcast of the actual proceedings of the National Conference. The evening program contains radio speeches of Lieutenant-General Teichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board and Colonel Yahagi.

Message for Japanese Abroad

Meanwhile, a message to Nippon residents in enemy countries has been composed and will shortly be broadcast by a Central Society appointed for the purpose.

The gist of the message follows: "We should like to express our greatest sympathy and respect to those 600,000 fellow countrymen, who are at present residing in America, Britain and countries allied to them, and who consequently are enduring countless hardships and sufferings with courage and bravery. The people of Nippon are in one heart in their prayer for your safety and welfare. The Government of Nippon has, in particular, set up a special organ to consider your welfare. On behalf of the 18 associations and societies which include the Southern Regions Society, the Nippon-India Society, the Latin-American Central Association and the Nisei Rengo Kai, we send you our heartfelt sympathy through the Special Committee which has been organized for the purpose. We hope you will be able to keep up your courage in firm confidence of ultimate victory for Nippon."

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Envoy Wang States Hsinking and Tokyo Must Aid Each Other

(Continued from Page 1)

of resources and strength of productive power.

"The war, as we have expected from the first, is gradually showing a tendency toward possible prolongation. For us, the peoples of Asia, the war will decide whether we shall thrive or whether we shall decline. It is a grave affair in which we shall destroy our enemies or ourselves be destroyed. We are duty-bound to assist Nippon that she may win the war at any cost.

"The path of Manchoukuo, with her important mission, will certainly not be smooth for some time before the present war is completely won. Only by winning this war, are we assured of prosperity and peace. We must undergo much hardships and privations before we are blessed with the fruits of war. Wars are decided in the last five minutes. We must remember the truth of this saying.

"The people of Manchoukuo are resolved to share the hardships of the Nippon people throughout the duration of the War, for they are bound to Nippon with an iron cord of friendship. This eternal bond will ultimately prove the basis for the final victory in the War.

"In conclusion, I most reverently offer my humble prayer for the peaceful rest of those loyal Nipponese, who gave their lives for the sacred cause of Justice. For the wounded, I proffer from the bottom of my heart a sincere prayer for their quick recovery."

CHURCHES TRANSFERRED

Chinese in Peking Receive Permission to Use Chapels

Domei

PEKING, December 5.—An agreement for the transfer of residential quarters of the Christian churches here of anti-Axis countries to the control of the Chinese churches was signed here this afternoon between remaining anti-Axis missionaries and the Chinese ministers through the good offices of the local Nippon Expeditionary Forces.

With this new agreement, some 30 residential quarters of the various sects including Presbyterian and Far Eastern Mission will be put under the management of the Chinese Christian churches.

It is recalled that the chapels here already were shifted to the supervision of the Chinese in March of this year.

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I

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All Japan Observes 1st Anniversary Of War of Greater East Asia Today

BRILLIANT WAR RESULTS OF ARMY FORCES BARED; 426,000 MEN CAPTURED

On the eve of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia Monday, the composite results obtained by the Japanese Army in one year of fighting, results which are unequaled in the world's history of warfare, were published by the Imperial Headquarters.

These results of the Imperial Army and the results of the Imperial Navy in one year of fighting, gathered from the series of communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters, are the very figures showing the historic achievements of the Imperial Forces which quickly burst to pieces the so-called ABCD encirclement position which was for the invasion of East Asia, reduced all the enemy spheres of influence in the whole of the land and sea area of Greater East Asia from Burma in the west to the international date line in the east, and secured all strategic points in Greater East Asia.

The communique of the Imperial Headquarters, which was issued at 4 p.m. Monday, follows:

"The more important of the composite results which were obtained by the Imperial Army in the War of Greater East Asia from the time it started till most recently and the losses sustained by us are given below:

"1. The Southern Area and the Area of the Aleutians:	
"a. Strength of the enemy forces engaged .... Approximately	600,000
"b. Bodies left behind by the enemy .... Approximately	51,000
"c. Prisoners taken .... Approximately	303,000
"d. Trophies:	
Guns of various types	3,620
Heavy and light machine-guns ...	11,300
Other firearms ...	206,000
Tanks	1,440
Automobiles	31,700
Railway carriages .	12,200
"e. Planes:	
Shot down	731
Destroyed	893
Captured	235
Total	1,959
"f. Enemy naval and merchant vessels sunk and heavily damaged	104
"2. The China area:	
"a. Strength of the enemy forces engaged .... Approximately	3,600,000
"b. Number of engagements .... Approximately	25,000
"c. Bodies left behind by the enemy ... Approximately	280,000
"d. Prisoners taken ... Approximately	123,000
"e. Trophies:	
Guns of various types	846
Heavy and light machine guns	3,200
Other firearms	159,100
Automobiles	129
Railway carriages .	208
"f. Planes captured, shot down and destroyed	118
"3. Our Losses:	
Killed in action ...	21,170
Wounded	42,576
Total	63,746
Planes	399
Merchant vessels ..	62

"Note. Of the results given, those concerning planes and merchant vessels are as ascertained up to November 30. The others are as ascertained up to October 31."

Upon the outbreak of the War, the Imperial Army delivered surprise attacks on the enemy forces in the Southern Area. The reduction of such important enemy bases as Singapore, Hongkong, and Manila followed.

Sumatra and Java, which were in the front line of the enemy in the Southern Area, then fell into Japanese hands. The capture of Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor quickly followed. All these events took place before the Greater East Asia War was six months old.

Monday's communique, giving the results of the Imperial Army in one year of fighting, did not make any great addition to the communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued on June 7, announcing the results achieved by the Imperial Army in the first six months of the war.

The communique of June 7 revealed that 1,877 planes were shot down, destroyed, or captured in the first half year of the war. Monday's communique added approximately 200 to the number. In other words, a total of 2,077 planes were shot down, destroyed, or captured in battles fought in areas including the China area in the first year of the war.

A survey of the composite results of the Imperial Army published on Monday shows that the strength of the enemy forces engaged by the Imperial Forces was 600,000. The enemy left behind 51,000 bodies. The prisoners taken by the Japanese numbered 303,000. This means that 60 per cent of the strength of the enemy forces which met the Japanese was crushed. There is no doubt of the crushing blow dealt by the Japanese to the enemy.

The trophies included 1,440 tanks, 3,620 guns, and 31,700 automobiles. These figures will enable one clearly to visualize the modern character of the battles which were fought in the first year of the war.

On the China front, the total strength of the Chungking forces during the first year of the War of Greater East Asia reached some 3,600,000, which is six times the strength of the enemy in the Southern Areas, comprising the 1,530,000 that resisted our forces in the first half and about 2,000,000 for the second half. In the interval, some 25,000 engagements took place, at the rate of 2,000 a month, or about 70 times a day on the average.

The campaigns conducted in the course of the year include the Chekiang-Kiangsi in Central China and the ones in North China, South China and the Mengchiang region, numbering 50. In these battles the Chungking forces left 280,000 dead on the field and 123,000 others surrendered.

Surveying these statistics one

(Continued on Page 5)

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

SWEEPING GAINS MADE BY NAVY IN PAST YEAR; 262 WARSHIPS ARE SUNK

In the series of smashing victories scored in battles ranging over a vast area from the Aleutians to the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific, the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has sunk 11 enemy battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, 46 cruisers, 48 destroyers and a huge number of other warships and transports, according to a compilation made by the Japan Times Advertiser based on the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters.

In addition, the Imperial Navy Forces downed or destroyed more than 3,798 warplanes. The composite results attained during the course of the past year of fighting up to December 7 follow:

America		Britain		Holland		Total
Battleships Sunk:						
California type	2	Prince of Wales				
Maryland type	1	Repulse				
Arizona type	1					
Oklahoma type	1					
Total	5		2			
Four battleships of unconfirmed types						11
Aircraft Carriers Sunk: (Including seaplane tenders)						
Langley		Hermes				
Lexington						
Saratoga						
Yorktown						
Wasp						
Enterprise						
Hornet						
Total	7		1			
One medium-sized new carrier, One converted carrier and One large aircraft carrier						11
A-Class Cruisers Sunk:						
Augusta		Exeter				
Houston		Cornwall type	2			
Portland type	1					
San Francisco type	1	London type	1			
Wichita type	1	Australia type	2			
Astoria type	5	One unconfirmed type				
Omaha type	1					
Augusta type	1					
Total	12		6			
B-Class Cruisers Sunk:						
		Hobart type	2			
		Achilles type	1			
		Total	3			
				De Ruyter		
				Java type		2
				Tromp type		1
				Total		4
				Grand total		46
Destroyers Sunk:	32		12		4	48
Special Service Ships (including Utah)	3				1	4
Submarines Sunk:						93
Gunboats Sunk:						8
Mine layers Sunk:						5
Mine sweepers Sunk:						7
Torpedo boats Sunk:			9			9
Other warships Sunk:						16
Converted warships Sunk:						3

Warships of unconfirmed types Sunk:—One sunk and three heavily damaged or damaged.

Transports Sunk:—416 sunk or destroyed with a total of 2,240,000 tons.

Airplanes downed or destroyed:—More than 3,798.

Total number of warships sunk: 262.

The list of enemy warships, heavily damaged and damaged, follows:

American Battleships:—Seven in all comprising one Maryland type, one Nevada type, one Pennsylvania type, one North Carolina type, one Texas type, and one battleship of unconfirmed type.

British Battleships:—Two consisting of one of the Warspite type and one Queen Elizabeth type.

American Aircraft Carriers:—Four in all comprising one large new carrier, one medium-sized new carrier and two carriers of unconfirmed types.

American Cruisers:—Fifteen in all comprising the Marblehead, one Northampton type, one San Francisco type, and 12 A-class or B-class cruisers.

British Cruisers:—One Leander type and two of the Arethusa type.

Dutch Cruiser:—One Tromp type.

American Destroyers:—Eighteen American destroyers and five British destroyers making a total of 23.

Dutch:—Two special service Dutch ships.

American, British, and Dutch Submarines:—Fifty-eight submarines.

Gunboats:—Six.

Mine Layers:—Two.

Mine Sweeper:—One.

Torpedo Boats:—Two American torpedo boats.

Other Warships:—Twenty-four.

Converted Warships:—Two.

The list of captured warships and transports consists of the following:

One American special service ship, two American gunboats, two British mine sweepers, one British torpedo boat, one Dutch torpedo boat and two Dutch warships of other categories.

(Continued on Page 3)

AXIS ENVOYS' MESSAGES

GERMANY

On the momentous occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo, issued the following statement to the Japanese press:

"The entire German nation today joins the Japanese people in proud commemoration of that great day when, one year ago, on December 8, by one daring and gigantic stroke the chains which Anglo-Saxon imperialism for years had drawn ever more tightly around the Japanese Empire were smashed.

"The Germans living in Japan will never forget the breathtaking moment when the news of Japan's masterstroke at Pearl Harbor reached us and we thus knew that our Japanese Ally had drawn his strong sword and that with all his power, his courage and efficiency as well as with his perseverance, loyalty and devotion he had come to stand by the side of the fighting German and Italian nations a comrade in arms.

"From that day on the Powers united in the Tripartite Pact witnessed a long series of brilliant feats of arms on all battlefields and on the seven seas. The Anglo-Saxon world soon found out what it meant to have to face the Japanese Army and the Japanese Navy in addition to its European opponents. The smashing defeats in Europe were now followed up by the irretrievable loss of huge realms and strongest fortresses in East Asia. By their victories Germany, Japan and Italy have won postions and secured raw materials which form the solid foundation of their final victory.

"The test of one single short year has confirmed the powerful alliance of these three nations to be the most important historical development of our days. In the light of the revolutionizing events of the year 1942 and of their far-reaching and decisive effects, the dates of September 27, 1940, and of December 11, 1941, will forever be looked upon as the starting points of a new era.

"A world of indecision, internal frictions, conflicting interests and mistrust was met by the Powers of the New Order with an inseparable front of iron determination, wholehearted cooperation and absolute confidence in victory. Shoulder to shoulder and like one man the soldiers of the Three-Power-Pact, in the West and East, at sea, on land and in the air, day-in and day-out are staking their lives for the lofty aims which they have in common. In this common struggle the fighting lines and the home front form a single and unshakable whole.

'Conscious of their united strength and animated by that very fighting spirit and self-sacrificing enthusiasm which distinguishes the young nations, Germany, Japan and Italy today confidently enter a new year of their combined war efforts."

ITALY

The historical significance of Japan's mighty crusade launched on December 8, 1941, against Britain and the United States is re-emphasized by Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, in a statement specially issued to commemorate the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

The text of the stirring message follows:

"The first anniversary of the war against the common enemy finds Japan firmly established in that sphere of Asiatic Co-Prosperity which represents in Orient the New Order, the same New Order that is represented in Europe by the emancipation of the various peoples from the Anglo-American plutocratic yoke and from the dissoluting communistic influence.

"Japan has prosecuted the war with great valor.

"It may be said that the Gods and the men guarantee Japan's infallible destiny. All enemy attempts to regain the lost positions in the Pacific and on the continent are destined to fail.

"December 8, 1941 not only represented the strongest awakening of the indomitable Nippon Spirit against all the menaces and the interferences of the capitalistic and the imperialistic powers in Asia, but also

(Continued on Page 5)

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Japan Times, Limited, takes this memorable occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to announce the change in name of the "Japan Times Advertiser" to the "Nippon Times," the change to take effect with the issue of January 1, 1943.

Throughout the past half century since its founding on March 23 of the Thirtieth Year of Meiji (1897), the "Japan Times," as the best foreign language paper representing Japan, has constantly fulfilled most faithfully its mission of introducing Japan to the outside world and the world to Japan. In particular the "Japan Times" has ever been at pains to reveal Japan as she really is to the world and to make known the Japanese point of view truthfully to the peoples abroad.

It was in line with this object that prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, The Japan Times, Limited, purchased the "Japan Advertiser," published in Tokyo, and the "Japan Chronicle," published in Kobe, the former of which represented American interests and the latter British interests. Through this bold and effective step The Japan Times, Limited, corrected the anomalous situation in which Japan was represented to the outside world by alien interests which naturally could but do so inadequately and unsatisfactorily. Not only did this move thus frustrate the possibility of foreign subversion of the media through which Japan was being made known to the world; it also made the "Japan Times" without question the most influential and representative foreign language paper published within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere—a paper written, edited, and managed exclusively by Japanese and thus reflecting most accurately and completely the real Japan.

The idea of renaming the paper was first conceived when the "Japan Advertiser" and the "Japan Chronicle" were merged into the "Japan Times." A new name which would clearly signify the enhanced national character of the augmented paper was obviously in order. Now that it has at last become possible to effect this change in name, The Japan Times, Limited, is pleased formally to announce this plan on the memorable occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The prime object and the constant care of the "Nippon Times" will continue to be to keep its readers fully informed of the trend of public opinion in Japan, of the actual condition of the country, and of the course which the nation is taking. The "Nippon Times" will also continue to apprise its readers fully and accurately of the course of events in all parts of the world. It is the confident hope of the publishers that through this change in name the paper will be able to demonstrate more clearly than ever its significant mission.

TOSHI GO, President
The Japan Times, Limited.

MINISTER TANI'S MESSAGE

Today we observe the first anniversary of the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia. It is with joy and gratitude that we recall the brilliant records established by our Imperial Forces during the past year.

The dramatic defeat of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, was quickly followed by the destruction of the major units of the British East Asiatic Fleet. Within two weeks thereafter fell Hongkong, the base of British aggression in China, while Manila, the most important outpost of American penetration in East Asia was occupied barely a month afterward. It was only two months later that our forces completed the subjugation of the Malay Peninsula and took Singapore—the vital base of Anglo-American encirclement operation against Japan. Then, there occurred in quick succession the occupation of Burma and the Netherlands East Indies. In the meantime, practically all other enemy bases scattered in the Southwestern Pacific were captured or destroyed. Thus, within less than half a year, by this dazzling series of victories unprecedented in the annals of the world, our gallant Army and Navy drove out enemy influence from the entire region of the South.

This is a war for the liberation of Greater East Asia. The goal of the present campaign lies in the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in accordance with the lofty ideal upon which our Empire is founded, so that all peoples in this part of the globe may, each in their proper place, live in peace and harmony and work together for their common well-being and progress. It is out of this new order in East Asia, and a similar one Germany and Italy seek to establish in Europe, that there will emerge a new world order.

Thus, the present war, though marked by hostilities of unparalleled magnitude, is essentially constructive in character. It is most gratifying to see that already in the various territories of the South newly freed from Occidental oppression, this great work of construction is actively going on under Japanese leadership and with the wholehearted cooperation of the native populace everywhere. With the voluntary cooperation of the peoples in the Southern Regions assured, Japan, who controls there both sea and air, is in a position to fight a long term war of any kind and to carry on until final victory is won.

In the diplomatic field, our country has been equally successful. No sooner was the War of Greater East Asia declared, than we concluded an agreement with Germany and Italy, by which the three Allied Powers have pledged the utmost efforts to fight Britain and America until final victory is secured, preliminary to establishing a new world order. The cooperation of French Indo-China was assured by the conclusion of an agreement for common defense, while Thailand not only entered into a full military alliance with us, but also signed a convention whereby our two countries are to cooperate in cultural enterprises. All this, together with the strengthening of the intimate and inseparable relationship with both Manchoukuo and China, renders Japan's diplomatic front impregnable and of an inestimable value toward the attainment of final victory and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

U.S. Solely to Blame

It was Britain and America who maneuvered to create disturbance in East Asia by supporting Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Japanese regime in China, and who conspired to weaken and ruin our Empire. It was they who attempted to intimidate and browbeat us by initiating an atrocious economic war through trade restrictions, the abrogation of treaties of commerce or the freezing of assets. It was they who planned the so-called ABCD encirclement of Japan and sought to alienate us from our allies under the Tripartite Pact. It was they who challenged Japan by every means and threatened the very existence of our Empire so that we had at last no other recourse but to take up arms in self-defense.

Throughout the Japanese-American negotiations of last year, our Government in its solicitude for the peace of East Asia, made earnest

(Continued on Page 5)

SOUTHERN AREAS AID WAR

Contributing Much to Production of Important Materials for Prosecution of Greater East Asia War, Says Spokesman of Army Authorities

Parallel with the rapid restoration of the Southern Regions to normalcy under the direction of the various Japanese military administrations, these areas have contributed immensely to the prosecution of the current conflict a spokesman of the Japanese Army authorities declared Monday night on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Untiring efforts on the part of the Japanese military authorities in the southern areas have resulted in steady progress and the achievement of fine results, the spokesman said.

He added that the successful prosecution of the current war is the prerequisite for the tremendous task of establishing a Greater East Asia and therefore Japan's policies, irrespective of internal or external considerations, must be carried out with the sole aim of prosecuting the war.

The spokesman emphasized that this policy has been maintained steadily by both the central authorities and the military administration authorities on the spot.

Priority Policy Unchanged

While pointing out that with the steady development of the military administrations, conditions in the south have entered upon a constructive stage, the spokesman stressed that the fundamental policy of priority for the prosecution of the war never has been changed.

Various programs for the establishment of a Greater East Asia, he added, should be mapped out, but these should be worked out within the limits of the basic policy of pursuing the war to a successful conclusion.

Pointing out that while carrying out military operations the Army is leaving nothing to be desired to win the confidence of the local populace, the spokesman said that the Army authorities are making every efforts to share the joys and sorrows of all East Asiatic races. The swift and daring operations carried out by the Japanese Forces have won the admiration and devotion of the inhabitants of the Japanese occupied areas, he added.

Military administration authorities, he continued, are making efforts to clarify the meaning of the current war and at the same time are planning various measures to improve the welfare of the inhabitants and accord warm treatment to the local lords.

Religions Protected

The spokesman stressed that in view of the fact that the peoples of the south are highly religious, the existent religions will be protected and the customs based upon their faith will be respected unless such religions definitely are injurious to the prosecution of the war.

Giving a brief outline of the military administration system, the spokesman revealed that the Military Administration Office in each district is under the direction of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in that region.

The Office is subdivided into General Affairs, Industrial, Financial, Communications and other sections. On a larger scale each Office is divided into a headquarters office and provincial offices.

Staff members of the Military Administration Office consist chiefly of civil officers, but a small number of military officers are included on the staff in order to effect closer liaison between the military administration and the actual conduct of operations.

The spokesman pointed out that various research committees have been organized in each Administration Office in order to conduct investigation of the rich resources in the south.

Regarding the economic development of the southern areas, the spokesman pointed out that the speedy procurement of important national defense materials is one of the principal aims of the military administration. He added that development work is steadily progressing and important materials are reaching Japan.

Output Satisfactory

Output of oil and bauxite, important for the production and operation of aircraft, as well as iron ore, manganese ore, tungsten ore and tin, are satisfactory, the spokesman said. He added that agricultural and forestal resources also are being tapped satisfactorily with rubber, teak wood, quinine, manila hemp, copra, palm oil and sugar being produced in large quantities.

In an effort to use these resources as effectively as possible in future economic warfare, the Army authorities are now making efforts to discover new uses for these materials and study new means for their storage.

As to foodstuffs, the spokesman continued, while there are no difficulties regarding the total production in Greater East Asia, efforts are being made to secure self-sufficiency in each area to save shipping space.

The spokesman pointed out that it is no exaggeration to say that the material strength of a nation depends entirely upon marine transportation capacity. He added that the success of the development of the southern areas also rests upon marine transportation capacity.

Referring to transportation of goods from the southern areas, the spokesman stressed that the priority principle is strictly observed. The majority of the goods being transported now are materials important for the prosecution of the war, he added.

Concluding, the spokesman stressed that the production capacity at home fixes the production capacity in the southern areas. He added that from every point of view, the best policy for the development of the south, is solidification in Japan Proper, then in China and Manchoukuo.

MANCHOUKUO PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN WAR

Nation's Solid Existence Has Been Big Factor in Successes Scored by Japan

The War of Greater East Asia began in fact on the plains of Manchuria 11 years ago when the decadent regime in China egged-on by insidious Anglo-American machinations forced Japan to act in order to prevent Japan's lifeline from becoming merely another area of Anglo-American domination and anti-Japanism.

Manchoukuo has progressed with amazing rapidity and today has secured for itself a permanent place in the family of nations.

The building of Manchoukuoan defense can be said to have really started with the five-year plan. In step with the five-year plan, other plans such as the 20-year plan to establish 1,000,000 households, and the plan to solidify the frontiers by planting towns, were set up to further the development of the nation.

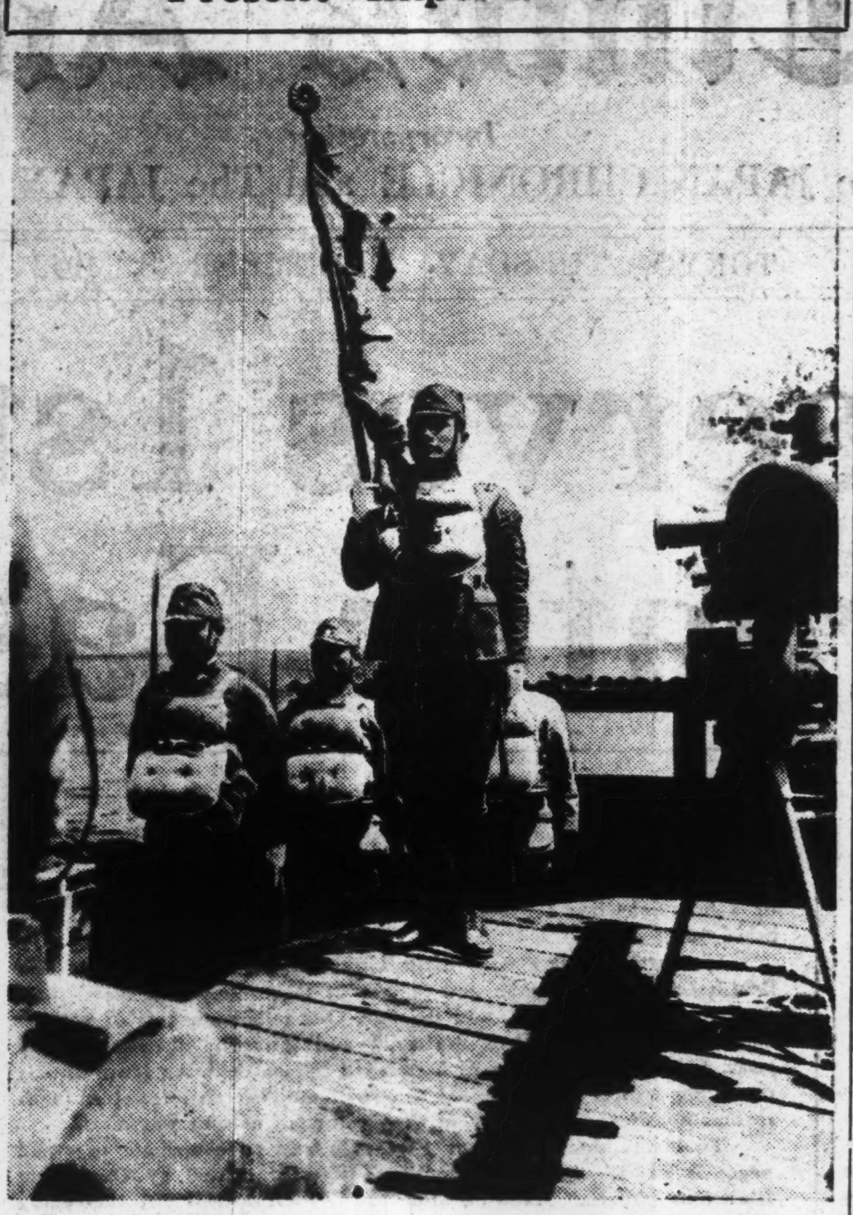
All these plans had progressed with great rapidity when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. And the solid existence of Manchoukuo has been a big factor in the successes of the current war. The War of Greater East Asia is being fought so that the peoples in Asia can co-exist in co-prosperity. And the basis for co-existence and co-prosperity have been established in Manchoukuo.

Our enemies, America, Britain, and Chungking will do everything they can to disturb and destroy the harmony now existing between the races, but all obstacles must be overcome to reach the goal. The racial problem in the Southern Regions is nothing when compared to that in Manchoukuo, and if complete harmony can be achieved in Manchoukuo the problem of the Southern Regions is a simple matter. To bring about harmony between the races is the test, the holy duty, of Japan's mission.

While developing ideologically, Manchoukuo's industry too has progressed swiftly and steadily. The first five-year plan has just been concluded successfully and the second five-year plan began this year. The first five-year plan was laid in order to fulfil two great necessities; to meet the needs of national defense, and to reach a state of self-

(Continued on Page 7)

Present Imperial Colors



The glittering history of the Imperial Japanese Army is unique in that smashing victories have successively been scored not only on land but also on the seas, in perfect cooperation with the Imperial Navy.

JAPAN'S POSITION IS FIRM

Whole Nation Stands United in Its Determination to Fight the War to a Finish—There Can Be No Half Settlement

By CAPTAIN HIDEO HIRAIDE
Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

Twelve eventful months have passed since December 8, 1941, when war was finally declared by Japan against the United States and Great Britain. During this period practically all the great Powers of the world, staking all their energy and resources, have been dragged into this gigantic conflict.

The unprecedented magnitude of the current struggle, truly, is far greater than that of the last World War which can be seen in the fact that only a few nations of any importance have been able to maintain strict neutrality.

In fact, there can be no room for compromise in this global conflict. There can be no half-way settlement. In this war we must fight to the finish.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Imperial Japanese Forces have successfully destroyed the ABCD encirclement by occupying all Anglo-American and Dutch territories lying within this anti-Japan ring.

Mastery of the sea over the vast expanse of the Southwest Pacific and East Indian Oceans is now in the hands of the Imperial Japanese Navy, Japan has, thus, placed itself in an unassailable position against the so-called Allied nations.

As a matter of fact, the essential object of the Imperial Japanese Navy, since the outbreak of hostilities, has been the establishment of the mastery of the sea. At the very outset of the war, paralyzing blows were administered to the main force of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor while two days later the mainstay of the British East Asiatic Fleet was destroyed off Malaya. By the end of the third month of the war all the remaining parts of the Allied fleet in the West Pacific were wiped out of existence.

To Maintain Surveillance

The Imperial Japanese Navy will continue to maintain the same surveillance during the coming year.

A greater part of the existing United States naval forces was destroyed in successive engagements, while Britain, obviously, no longer possesses sufficient naval strength to stage an offensive against Japan. This fact was verified by the fact that American warships seen in the South Pacific since then, were all either new vessels or those hastily constructed and launched after the outbreak of the war. On the other hand, Britain has made no attempt to recover mastery over the Indian Ocean which was virtually a British lake before the War of Greater East Asia.

Telling blows have been inflicted repeatedly upon the United States naval forces in the Solomons waters whose first counter-offensive was launched early in August. Ever since then the American marines trapped on Guadalcanal Island have been serving as a delicious bait to lure the United States naval forces for the Imperial Japanese Navy, which is ever anxious to encounter the enemy and to send them to the bottom.

Obviously, these desperate attempts were made by the United States fleet with hopes of satisfying a disappointed American public and restoring confidence among the disillusioned Allied nations.

Again, the American armed forces as well as their administrators are anxious to recover some of the lost territories in order to destroy Japanese supply bases.

How hopeless these attempts have been can easily be seen in the incredible heavy losses suffered by the United States in every engagement since the First Battle of the Solomons.

Cannot Recover Regions

They must know well that it is absolutely impossible to recover any part of the Southern Regions with their present naval strength. They cannot even recover those small Aleutian islands, Atsuta (Attu) and Narukami (Kiska) which are far from the main Japanese supply-bases.

It can be said, even in their wildest dream, a large-scale offensive against the Southern Regions is impossible.

All they may be able to do against Japan, in the coming year, is to carry out spasmodic guerilla warfare by submarines or by aircraft. The established war situation cannot possibly be altered by such feeble efforts.

The exaggerated figures by Washington authorities on the estimated war production for 1943 are another futile counter-offensive against Japan. But it is the same old American story rehashed under clever disguise.

On the other hand Japanese war production has been strengthened and reinforced by the vast manpower and natural resources of the vast Southern Regions now under its control. It is unthinkable that the leaders of the United States are so stupid as to commit the same unpardonable blunder of underestimating the real fighting strength of Japan now powerfully reinforced by the immense potentialities of the Southern Regions.

Another serious problem facing the United States navy authorities is how to replace the heavy losses suffered in officers and men during the last 12 months. Well-trained

(Continued on Page 7)

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REICH PAPERS HAIL WAR ANNIVERSARY

Aver Japan Severed Chain of Humiliations by One Stroke; Put Alliance in Force

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, December 7.—German newspapers devoted their editorial columns today to comments on the first anniversary tomorrow of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, declaring that December 8, 1941 marked the date when with one mighty stroke of its sword Japan severed the chain of humiliations it had silently suffered for decades, and when the Tripartite Pact came into full play for the first time.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger typically commented that President Franklin Roosevelt tomorrow, recalling his Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox's boast before the war that the American Navy would wipe out the Japanese fleet within 90 days, will be a bitter man for the events have turned out to be vastly different from Knox's prediction.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger said: "One year has passed since the day which belongs to the most memorable dates of this war and of world history in general.

"The Japanese Empire is looking back on December 8, 1941 as the day on which it cut through the chain of humiliations it had silently suffered for decades, by one mighty stroke of its sword. Pearl Harbor marked the beginning of the conquest by which all national and economic aims were achieved which modern Japan had thought, lived and fought for.

Hailed by Germany, Italy

"Germany and Italy are commemorating this day as the one on which the Tripartite Pact found its highest political fulfilment and was put into military practice. On that day for the first time the world-wide invincible strategy of the Tripartite Powers became apparent.

"The neutral world is recalling December 8, 1941, as the day on which the European war was turned into a new world war by President Roosevelt and remembers Ambassador Saburo Kurusu's last minute efforts to preserve the peace.

"For Winston Churchill and the British Government this day marks the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war at the side of England which Churchill once had called the most beautiful dream of his life, because thus the British would be given the chance in Europe and in the world to fight a war to the last American.

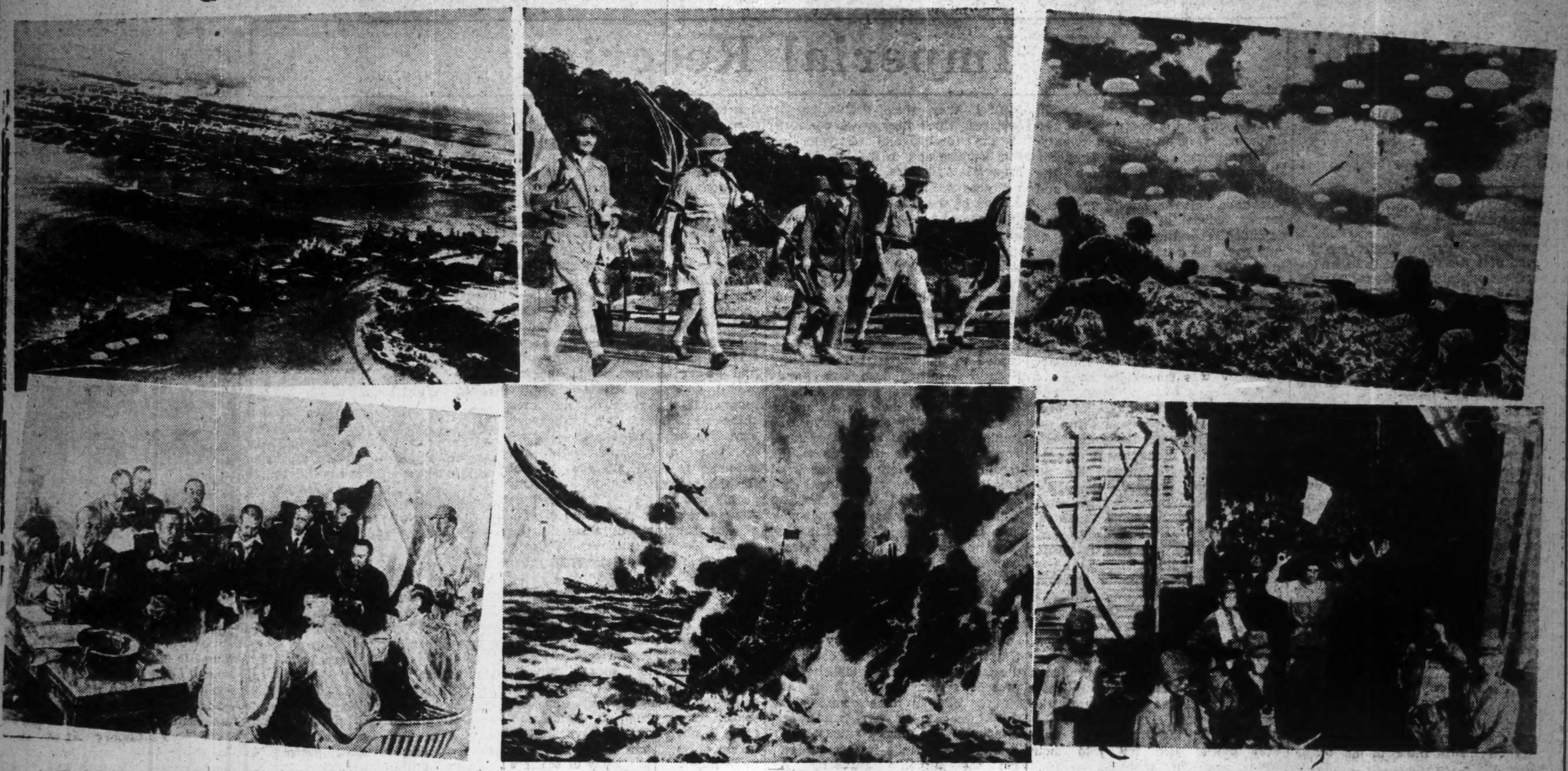
"For the United States, according to Roosevelt's order, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war will be a day of silence. The customary press conference in the White House will take place without Roosevelt. Roosevelt will use the day in order to draw up a balance sheet. His thoughts will return to the days shortly before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. He will recall the prediction of his Naval Secretary Frank Knox according to which the American Navy would wipe the Japanese warships from the oceans within 90 days. There will be a bitter taste in the mouth of the American President at this recollection, for the events turned out to be vastly different from Knox's prediction.

U.S. Pays High Price

"Within the first year of the war the United States organized 32 overseas military expeditions. American soldiers can be found in Ireland and on the Aleutian Islands, in Australia, New Guinea and on the Solomons, in Morocco and Algeria, in Egypt and Eritrea, on the Ivory Coast and in Iceland. Their total number, according to General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the American armed forces, amounts to 800,000 men. This figure must be divided by 32 in order to get an idea of the dispersion of the military strength of the United States all over the globe. The price, paid by

(Continued on Page 7)

Historic Moments in the War of Greater East Asia



Top left: the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, showing the Pacific Fleet of the U.S. navy being bombed from the air. (Photo passed by the Navy Ministry)

Top center: the British army in Malaya surrenders on February 15, 1942. (Photo passed by the War Ministry)

Top right: Japanese parachute troops land on Palembang Air Field, in Sumatra on February 14, 1942.

Bottom left: the unconditional surrender of the British forces in Singapore on February 15. Lieut.-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, center, on the far side of the table is shown accepting Lieut.-General A. E. Percival's surrender. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Bottom center: the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse on December 10 off Kuantan on the east coast of Malay Peninsula. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Bottom right: the American troops on Corregidor Island in the Philippines surrender to the Japanese Army Forces on May 7. (Rassed by the War Ministry)

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Successful Modernization of China's Paper Industry

The Paper industry, a barometer of the cultural standard of a nation, was not until a few years ago beyond the "paper tub" stage in China. Compared with other industries in the leading countries in the world, China's paper industry was so primitive and the output so limited that in order to meet her large demands, it was necessary to import a large amount of paper from Japan and other countries.

A few years before the establishment of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Toyo Seishi Kogyo K.K. (Toyo Paper Mills, Ltd.) established a paper mill for the first time in North China. In view of the scarcity of pulp, this mill is utilizing certain kinds of reed for the manufacture of paper pulp after pains-taking experiments and researches. After six years of development, the Toyo Seishi Kogyo K.K. can now boast of supplying nearly half of North China's annual consumption of 100,000,000 pounds of paper, thus contributing greatly to the better economic relations between Japan and China.

The Toyo Seishi Kogyo K.K. is still making scientific experiments regarding the reeds growing abundantly in North China, and also willows, from which they expect to manufacture newsprint, and it is anticipated that in the near future this paper will widely be used.

The following is the general account of the enterprise:

Capital Subscribed: ¥10,000,000 (¥7,500,000 paid up)

Head Office: Tientsin, North China

Paper Mills in Tientsin began operation on December 5, 1938.

Paper Mills in Tsinan came under the company's management on November 1, 1939 and Shanghai mills on September 1, 1942

Employees: In addition to several hundred Japanese craftsmen, more than one thousand Chinese are employed.

Sales: Consignment system by the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

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Japan Equestrian Association
(NIPPON BAJI KAI)

The Japan Equestrian Association was founded on June 14, 1942, on the status of juridical person under the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in accordance with the Equestrian Organization Ordinance based on the National General Mobilization Law.

As to its structure, the Japan Equestrian Association has as its members those designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Its present members consist of the Japan Horse Race Association, Japan Veterinarian Association, Japan Farriery Association and War Horse Protection Society all as national organizations, and 47 prefectural federations of live-stock raisers' societies 47 prefectural veterinarian associations, and 44 prefectural farriery associations, all as local organizations. In addition, it has as its members 416 live-stock raisers' societies as sub-prefectural district organizations. In the future, the following local organizations will be designated as its members:

47 prefectural horsemanship associations, 47 prefectural horse traders' associations, 47 prefectural traffic associations and 47 prefectural prairie associations.

The objective of this Association is, as its legal provision shows, to "carry on synthetic control and workings of all equestrian affairs in order to enhance a total strength of equestrian enterprises in a most effective way and to do necessary business, thereby cooperating with a national policy concerning equestrian affairs."

This is summarized in that the Japan Equestrian Association in perfect unison with the Japanese Government enforces enterprises necessary for equestrian affairs and carries on comprehensive control and management of all equestrian affairs.

The Association will carry on the following enterprises to meet the objective:

1. Control and guidance of its members with respect to equestrian affairs.
2. Increase of horse production, elevation of the quality of horses, training of equestrians, development of equestrian knowledge, and all other matters regarding the equestrian development.
3. Management of enterprises concerning horse breeding for transference to oversea breeders.
4. Investigation and study concerning the equestrian affairs.
5. Enterprise necessary for attaining the objective of the Association, not mentioned in the abovementioned items.

The budget of the 17th year of Showa of the Association is ¥7,768,498 each in revenue and expenditures. Its officials are

President—Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers.
Vice-President—Mr. Shin-ichiro Matsumura, Member of the House of Peers.
Vice-President—Lieutenant-General Shiro Inaba.
Directors eight; Auditors two; Advisers five; and Councillors 29.

The Association has branches in the Hokkaido District and prefectures. The Governor of Hokkaido and prefectural governors are the presidents the branches. The vice-governors, prefectural economic chiefs, presidents or vice-presidents of the prefectural federations of live-stock raisers' societies are the vice-presidents of the branches. The branches also have some advisers.

The general office of the Association is at No. 6, 1-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo City. The local branch offices are in the prefectural federations of live-stock raisers' societies.

STRENGTH OF ARMY AND NAVY LIES IN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

LEADS OUR FORCES TO VICTORY

Is the Secret of Japan's Peculiar Source of Strength Which Is Unexampled in The Whole World

By KI KIMURA
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

1.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, very few foreigners predicted Japan's victory. So far as my knowledge goes, only two foreigners of any note foresaw the outcome. One of these was Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States at the time, and the other was Major-General Meckel, of Prussia, who was once a military instructor in Japan. There were practically none in Britain who prophesied Japan's victory, despite the fact that there then existed an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and that country.

An English magazine published in those days carried a cartoon in which a wasp and a bear were represented as fighting. This cartoon meant that although armed with a sharp sting, the wasp (meaning Japan) would be unable to inflict much injury on the bear with a thick skin

Contrary to the general expectations of the world, Japan won every battle on land and sea, to the surprise of all countries, especially Britain. Britain started an earnest search into the source of the mighty strength which was displayed by Japan whom she had regarded as merely a poor and backward country. It was during the Russo-Japanese War that the Times (London), in an attempt to solve the mystery, took up for comment the Bushido by the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe and the diffusion by Meckel of the knowledge of Clausewitz's philosophy of war among Japanese officers. Japan's educational system also came in for a large share of foreign attention, and some foreign observers reached the conclusion that the main source of Japan's strength was the wide dissemination of education among her people, so much so that under her system of compulsory education for four years (eight years under the present system), the percentage of illiterates among the men of military age was less than 10 per cent.

The Imperial Rescript on Education, granted by the Emperor Meiji, constitutes the spiritual basis of the Japanese educational system. Realizing this fact, Oxford University applied to the Japanese authorities for a copy of the English translation of this Imperial Rescript and also for the dispatch of a suitable Japanese lecturer on the subject. Japan had the right man to undertake the translation and lecturing in the person of the late Dr. Tairoku Kikuchi, who held successively the positions of President of Kyoto Imperial University and Minister of Education. He was not only an honor graduate of Oxford University but was well known for his rare knowledge of geometry. He was famous as a profound scholar of geometry as Charles Smith was for his knowledge of algebra, with whom he competed for the honor of being at the top of the class during his university days.

Dr. Kikuchi translated the Imperial Rescript on Education into English, and a few years later he toured Britain and America, lecturing on the subject at various universities and associations. His lectures, together with the comments which they evoked in many British and American quarters, were later published in book form with the title of "New Japan."

2.

I do not know whether there were any prophets abroad who were able to predict such brilliant Japanese victories as have already been scored in the War of Greater East Asia but I know for certain that astounded at Japan's sweeping victory many people abroad are now endeavoring to know more about Japan Both in America and in Britain great enthusiasm is being evinced for the study of the Japanese language. According to the Japanese people who returned home recently aboard the exchange ships, enemy authorities seized all the English-Japanese and Japanese-English dictionaries in their possession. People in the enemy countries are once again trying to solve what they regard as the mystery of the great strength of the Japanese Forces. The answer to the problem which seems to be puzzling them can be given easily.

The reason why the Japanese Forces are stronger than the forces of any other country is that, besides efficient armaments and good training, they are blessed with a peculiar source of strength, which is unexampled in the world. I refer to the Imperial Rescript granted to the soldiers and sailors by the Emperor Meiji. The attention of some foreign observers was already directed to this Imperial Rescript long ago at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. For instance, we know of a case in which a Russian officer compared the contents of the knapsacks of a Japanese and Russian soldier killed in the Battle of Mukden. He also compared the pocket-ledgers belonging to these two soldiers, and found that the pocket-ledger of the Japanese soldier carried on its first page this Imperial Rescript and, that of the Russian soldier contained nothing bearing on the spiritual uplifting of soldiers, all the entries being concerned with business-like items such as the name of the contingent to which he belonged, the date of promotion in rank, the amount of salary drawn, disease contracted, leave granted, etc.

"Herein lies the secret of Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War," wrote a Russian surgeon named Velezaieff.

It is because they observe this Imperial Rescript most faithfully and take special care not to do anything contradictory to the Imperial Injunctions written therein that Japanese soldiers and sailors are not only very strong but very upright in their behavior, observing rules and regulations strictly, treating the inhabitants of occupied areas with kindness and abstaining from plundering the inhabitants, bombing hospital ships or ill-treating war prisoners showing a great difference between the British and American soldiers and sailors who are often guilty of these nefarious deeds.

During only one year of warfare since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has occupied Hongkong, Malaya, Java, the Philippines, and Borneo and has brought within her sphere of influence the Solomons in the south and the Aleutians in the north, even extending her attacks on India and Madagascar.

The inhabitants of all these regions will be able to understand the Japanese Forces thoroughly if they read the Imperial Rescript and appreciate the gracious Imperial Injunctions therein contained.

3.

It was sixty years ago, or, to be more exact, on January 4, 1882, that this Imperial Rescript was granted. Christmas is not observed in Japan except by Christian believers, but the New Year, from January 1 to 3, are celebrated and observed by all people in this country as national holidays. After these three days, people start work on January 4.

As was customary, the Emperor Meiji attended the ceremony of matsurigoto-hajime (commencement of administrative work) at Court on January 4, 1882, and after the function His Majesty the Emperor summoned the then War Minister, Iwao Oyama (who was later promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal and was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in the Russo-Japanese War), and personally delivered the Imperial Rescript to him.

This was a quite exceptional proceeding. Usually, Imperial Rescripts are first delivered to the Cabinet and with the counter-signatures of all Cabinet Ministers affixed to them, they are promulgated. In the case of this particular Imperial Rescript, however, it was delivered to the War Minister direct. This means that it was granted to the Japanese Forces direct.

War Minister Oyama then took immediate steps of notifying all Army contingents of the grant of the Imperial Rescript. He also asked the Cabinet to make 45 copies of the Imperial Rescript without delay, and after a careful check-up submitted them to the Throne for the Imperial Signature. They were then distributed among the Military Academy, the Toyama Military School, the Kyododan (School for Non-Commissioned Officers), the Imperial Bodyguard Division and the Tokyo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima and Kumamoto Garrison Headquarters.

The Cabinet prepared 4,800 more copies of the Imperial Rescript printed on "torinoko" paper and distributed them chiefly among the Army companies and all military officers.

The military officers who had the honor of being present at the ceremony at which the Imperial Rescript was publicly read for the first time agree in recalling the very deep emotion aroused in them when the phrase was read out in which His Majesty the Emperor referred to the soldiers and sailors as "Our limbs." In his reminiscences, General Goro Shiba says:

"I was a young officer of only 23 when I had the privilege of attending the solemn ceremony at which the Imperial Rescript was publicly read for the first time. When I listened to that part of the Imperial Rescript in which His Imperial Majesty declared: 'Soldiers and Sailors, We are your supreme Commander-in-Chief. Our relations with you will be most intimate when We rely upon you as Our limbs and you look up to Us as your head,' I was so deeply moved by the measure of trust which His Imperial Majesty reposed in us, soldiers and sailors, that I could not keep tears from my eyes."

It may be mentioned that the Japanese text breathes of a deep sense of confidence which cannot be adequately expressed in the translated form given above. Certain Japanese words cannot be truthfully rendered into foreign languages just as the English words "home" and "gentleman" which are said to have something peculiarly English about them have no exact foreign equivalents.

Japanese soldiers and sailors read this Imperial Rescript day and night and have it indelibly stamped on their minds. The enthusiasm which they evince in this regard surpasses the zeal with which Christians strive to memorize the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Catechism.

Herein lies the spiritual cause responsible for the great victories which Japan has won in the War of Greater East Asia.

Imperial Rescript

The forces of Our Empire are in all ages under the command of the Emperor. It is more than twenty-five centuries since the Emperor Jimmu, leading in person the soldiers of the Otomo and Mononobe clans, subjugated the unruly tribes of the land and ascended the Imperial Throne to rule over the whole country. During this period the military system has undergone frequent changes in accordance with those in the state of society. In ancient times the rule was that the Emperor should take personal command of the forces; and although the military authority was sometimes delegated to the Empress or to the Prince Imperial, it was scarcely ever entrusted to a subject. In the middle ages, when the civil and military institutions were framed after the Chinese model, the Six Guards were founded, the Right and Left Horse Bureaux established, and other organizations, such as that of the Coast Guards, created. The military system was thus completed, but, habituated to a prolonged state of peace, the Imperial Court gradually lost its administrative vigor; in course of time soldiers and farmers became distinct classes, and the early conscription system was replaced by an organization of volunteers, which finally produced the military class. The military power passed over entirely to the leaders of this class; through disturbances in the Empire the political power also fell into their hands; and for about seven centuries the military families held sway. Although these results followed from changes in the state of society and were beyond human control, they were deeply to be deplored, since they were contrary to the fundamental character of Our Empire and to the law of Our Imperial Ancestors. Later on, in the eras of Koka and Kaei, the decline of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the new aspect of foreign relations even threatened to impair our national dignity, causing no small anxiety to Our August Grandfather, the Emperor Ninko, and Our August Father, the Emperor Komei, a fact which We recall with awe and gratitude. When in youth We succeeded to the Imperial Throne, the Shogun returned into Our hands the administrative power, and all the feudal lords their fiefs; thus, in a few years, Our entire realm was unified and the ancient regime restored. Due as this was to the meritorious services of Our loyal officers and wise councillors, civil and military, and to the abiding influence of Our Ancestors' benevolence towards the people, yet it must also be attributed to Our subjects' true sense of loyalty and their conviction of the importance of "Great Righteousness." In consideration of these things, being desirous of reconstructing Our military system and of enhancing the glory of Our Empire, We have in the course of the last fifteen years established the present system of the Army and Navy. The supreme command of Our forces is in Our hands, and although We may entrust subordinate commands to Our subjects, yet the ultimate authority We Ourself shall hold and never delegate to any subject. It is Our will that this principle be carefully handed down to posterity and that the Emperor always retain the supreme civil and military power, so that the disgrace of the middle and succeeding ages may never be repeated. Soldiers and Sailors, We are your supreme Commander-in-Chief. Our relations with you will be most intimate when We rely upon you as Our limbs and you look up to Us as your head. Whether We are able to guard the Empire, and so prove Ourself worthy of Heaven's blessings and repay the benevolence of Our Ancestors, depends upon the faithful discharge of your duties as soldiers and sailors. If the majesty and power of Our Empire be impaired, do you share with Us the sorrow; if the glory of Our arms shine resplendent, We will share with you the honor. If you all do your duty, and being one with Us in spirit do your utmost for the protection of the state, Our people will long enjoy the blessings of peace, and the might and dignity of Our Empire will shine in the world. As We thus expect much of you Soldiers and Sailors, We give you the following precepts:—

(1) The soldier and the sailor should consider loyalty their essential duty. Who that is born in this land can be wanting in the spirit of grateful service to it? No soldier or sailor, especially, can be considered efficient unless this spirit be strong within him. A soldier or a salior in whom this spirit is not strong, however skilled in art or proficient in science, is a mere puppet; and a body of soldiers or sailors wanting in loyalty, however well ordered and disciplined it may be, is in an emergency no better than a rabble. Remember that, as the protection of the state and the maintenance of its power depend upon the strength of its arms, the growth or decline of this strength must affect the nation's destiny for good or for evil; therefore neither be led astray by current opinions nor meddle in politics, but with single heart fulfil your essential duty of loyalty, and bear in mind that duty is weightier than a mountain, while death is lighter than a feather. Never by failing in moral principle fall into disgrace and bring dishonor upon your name.

(2) The soldier and the sailor should be strict in observing propriety. Soldiers and sailors are organized in grades, from the Marshal and the Admiral of the Fleet down to the private soldier or ordinary seaman; and even within the same rank and grade there are differences in seniority of service according to which juniors should submit to their seniors. Inferiors should regard the orders of their superiors as issuing directly from Us. Always pay due respect not only to your superiors but also to your seniors, even though not serving under them. On the other hand, superiors should never treat their inferiors with contempt or arrogance. Except when official duty requires them to be strict and severe, superiors should treat their inferiors with consideration, making kindness their chief aim, so that all grades may unite in their service to the Emperor. If you, Soldiers and Sailors, neglect to observe propriety, treating your superiors with disrespect and your inferiors with harshness, and thus cause harmonious cooperation to be

(Continued on Page 7)

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SWEEPING GAINS BY NAVY REVEALED

(Continued From Page 1)

Transports captured numbered 503 with an aggregate of 220,000 tons.

The Japanese casualties consist of one battleship sunk, another battleship damaged, three aircraft carriers sunk, two aircraft carriers damaged, three cruisers sunk, three cruisers damaged, 14 destroyers sunk, nine destroyers damaged, one special service ship sunk, another special service ship damaged, eight submarines (eight special submarines) sunk, one submarine damaged, one mine layer sunk, six mine sweepers sunk, one mine sweeper damaged, two warships of other categories sunk, two converted warships sunk and four converted warships damaged. Japanese transports sunk or damaged numbers 65 and airplanes plunged against the enemy or having not yet returned numbered 556 in all.

262 Warships Sunk

During the past one year that the War of Greater East Asia has been fought, the Imperial Navy since its historic blitzkrieg on Pearl Harbor, according to a composite table of results announced in Imperial Headquarters communiques for the Pacific and Indian Oceans up to December 7, has sunk 262 enemy warships, heavily damaged or damaged 155 other warships, captured nine, sunk 416 enemy merchant ships, totalling 2,240,000 tons, captured 503 others, aggregating 220,000 tons, and shot down or otherwise destroyed 3,798 enemy aircraft. The figures are regarded as unparalleled in the history of naval warfare.

These splendid achievements are ascribed to the spirit of "must" that is animating the souls of all Japanese, the tradition of fighting until the enemy is brought low whatever the cost that has run through the Imperial Navy since its inception. Once the Imperial Rescript commanding it to defeat the United States and Britain was granted, the Imperial Navy rose like an avenging angel after 20 years of superhuman patience under the humiliating 5:5:3 ratio imposed on our country's naval armament to strike and strike hard.

In silence and modesty the officers and men of the Imperial Navy have trained themselves in strategy and tactics, seeking to make up in quality whatever they lacked in quantity. Fusing themselves with their up-to-date and assiduously perfected arms into a single organism, they have attained unbelievable skill in their use. The splendor of our battleships, exhilarating performance of our aircraft, deadly precision of our submarines and the grand integration of our sea might are all fruit of the unmatchable tradition of the Imperial Navy.

Nevertheless, we have not come out of the fierce conflict unscathed. We have suffered 49 warships of varying sizes sunk, 20 others damaged, 65 merchant ships sunk and 556 dashed against enemy ships or airdromes or still failing to return.

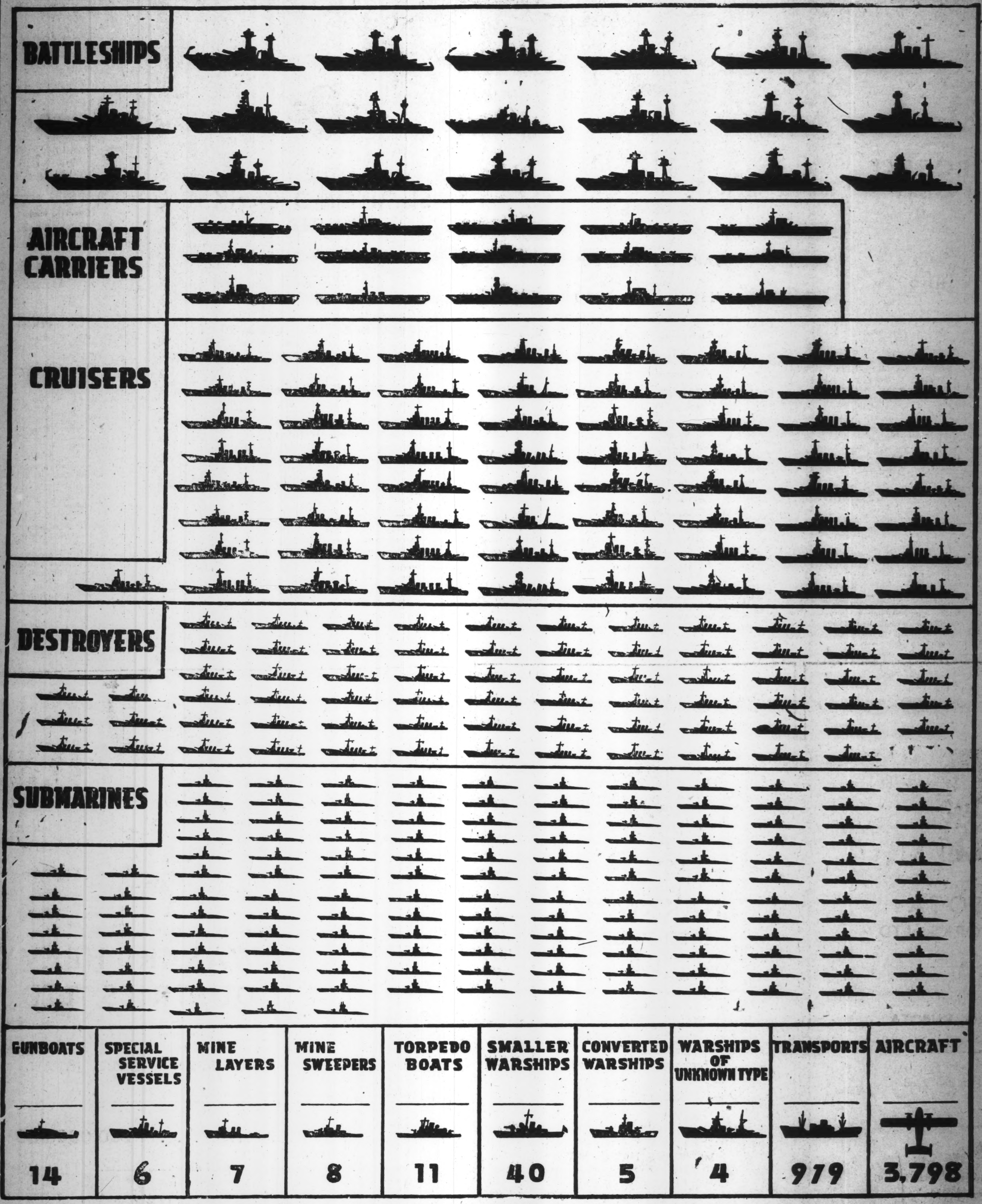
In full realization of the sacrifices involved, we must renew our determination to fight through to the end. Thus only can the brilliant results of the past year gain added glory and the souls of the heroes, who gave their lives that we may live, rest in peace. Thus only can we pay our debt of gratitude to the fighting in silence in the north and south.

Exactly one year ago today the United States Pacific fleet was miserably crippled by that bolt from the blue at Hawaii, while soon after, the battle strength of the British in the Pacific was crushed by the sinking of the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Malaya. These amazing feats were followed by the battles off Java, Surabaya and Batavia, by which the combined United States, British and Netherlands fleet was wiped off the Greater East Asia waters. Thus in little more than three months since the commencement of hostilities the strategic position of our Navy was rendered absolutely impregnable, leaving it a margin of strength enough to operate in the Indian Ocean and the waters of the South Pacific, even to extend its sphere of activity to the Atlantic.

Pitted against a Navy of such striking power and consummate skill, the navies of the United States and Britain suffered defeat after defeat and let slip eight precious months in helpless fury. Gradually, however, they, especially the United States navy, have awakened to the dire peril of their position and have taken up the cry of Pacific War against Japan first. As the initial manifestation of this new policy of the United States came the first Solomons battle. Then followed the second battle of the Solomons, the battle of the South Pacific, the third battle of the Solomons and the battle off Lunga. For more than a hundred days the furious conflict has continued around the Solomons area and the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia finds the campaign still going on in full swing.

The United States navy is tenaciously striving to recoup lost fortune in the Solomons area and the key to the seapower of the whole Pacific now lies in the South Pacific. The determination of the Imperial Navy to smash the United States and British navies is firmer than ever. Let them come, in any strength, the Pacific is big enough to hold all the sunken ships of the enemy.

Results Attained by Imperial Navy Up to December 7, 1942



The above chart shows the number of enemy warships and transports sunk, damaged or captured as well as the number of enemy warplanes downed or destroyed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to December 7, 1942, by the forces of the mighty Imperial Navy. The chart is based on the list compiled by the Japan Times Advertiser in accordance with the announcements issued by the Imperial Headquarters. Note: Captured enemy ships include only gunboats, special-service vessels, mine-sweepers, torpedo boats, smaller warships and transports. All other categories listed above show the number sunk or damaged.

Italy

(Continued From Page 1)

demonstrated to the World how the sincerity of Japan was absolute toward Italy and Germany. This fateful day demonstrated how just is the cause which Italy and Germany are fighting for.

"Japan gave absolute faith to the Tripartite Pact, to its spirit of peace and to its inevitable consequences that the American attempt to divide Japan from Italy and Germany had to bring.

"Now we are on the big road of History and nobody may attempt to stop us. Japan, Italy and Germany are fighting as one whole and united people to attain that victory from which serene justice for all men will be derived.

"At the dawn of the new year of war, I convey to the Japanese people my heartful greetings and my wish that the new succession of its and our victories will advance the day of Peace and New Order in the world."

Brilliant War Results Of Army Forces Bared

(Continued From Page 1)

notes the importance of the China front in the War of Greater East Asia. In order that these splendid results may be obtained, 21,170 of our compatriots gave their lives to form so many invisible pillars of Greater East Asia edifice and 42,576 others were wounded, in the past one year. Among the items of damage suffered by us there are 61 merchant ships, which is much less than the 104 ships of the enemy sunk by us, but which nevertheless brings home to us the importance of merchant shipping in warfare. It shows us that the guerilla tactics of the enemy by means of submarines against our merchant shipping must be fought with renewed vigor.

Sofia Cuts Communications

Domei

SOFIA, December 6.—The police authorities of Sofia suddenly stopped all communications between the city of Sofia and surrounding areas yesterday and suspended the operation of all transportation facilities within the city in an attempt to arrest all communist elements in the city. The arrest of communists was completed by 6:30 p.m., resulting in one casualty when a Bulgarian student, resisting the police, was shot to death.

Y.S.B. Expands in Sumatra

Domei

SHONAN, December 5.—The Pangkalpinang Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Banka-Billiton State, Sumatra, opened business today. It is learned, meanwhile, that branches of the bank will be established shortly at Sibolga in Tapanuli State and at Benkulen in Bencoolen State. The establishment of these two branches will complete the network of branches of the bank in the Malay-Sumatra area on the basis of "one bank in each State," and it is expected to spur the development of natural resources, absorption of surplus currency in the interiors, and other financial operations in the occupied area.

To See Axis Scribes

Premier General Hideki Tojo will meet representatives of German and Italian newspaper correspondents in Japan at his official residence at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

MINISTER TANI'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

endeavors to reach an agreement. However, in contrast to our sincere and conciliatory attitude and our readiness to make maximum concessions, the American Government indulged in impractical and abstruse arguments and submitted such proposals as were absolutely inacceptable. It is now a proven fact that the American Government was merely playing for time by prolonging the negotiations and that it was meanwhile busily engaged in making preparations for war.

Bad Faith Demonstrated

The bad faith and duplicity of the American Government has been further demonstrated by the machinations it has since conducted in Latin American countries against Axis Powers as well as by the aggressive measures it has adopted in French Africa and elsewhere. Evidently, it is the policy of the American Government to mobilize the resources of the Western Hemisphere and to instigate an anti-Axis war on a gigantic scale, so that it may take advantage of the world-wide confusion for fulfilling its inordinate ambition—namely the domination of the entire world.

For Japan, this is a war of righteousness. Our Empire has a just cause. On the contrary, the United States is waging an utterly unjustifiable war. The responsibility as war-provoker must solely rest with the American Government. And there can be no end to the War of Greater East Asia unless and until America is definitely beaten.

To survey the general situation at present one year after the declaration of war, our Army and Navy which have achieved most glorious victories at the very outset are in action over an immense area extending from the American coast in the East and to the African waters in the West, and from Australia in the South to the Aleutian archipelago in the North. While engaged in repelling the persistent and fierce counter-attacks of the enemy, they are making all possible preparations for the final and decisive battle to come. Moreover, some of our naval units are even operating in the Atlantic, forming literally a common war front with the fighting forces of our allies in Europe. At home, the State structure for high-degree national defense has been perfected, and the will of the nation to surmount every obstacle and to win the war is more resolute than ever.

With ever-growing faith in victory for the Axis and with confident expectation that the day is not far when the world will be shaped anew according to our noble ideal, let us enter upon the second year of the War of Greater East Asia with fresh zeal and enthusiasm.

ITALY WILL DO UTMOST, ENCOURAGED BY NIPPON

Fascist Under-Secretary of Air, General Fougier, Lauds Yamato Spirit

Domei

ROME, December 6.—In a message delivered to Japanese pressmen in Rome December 4, Pilot General Alfred Fougier, Italian Under-Secretary of Air, unstintingly praised the exploits of the Japanese armed forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

"On the occasion of the first anniversary of Japan's entry into the War, I voice the hope that the Japanese armed forces, especially the air force, will repeat again its glorious victories," General Fougier declared.

He said that this war covers two hemispheres, and Japan in its sphere, with its perfect preparation and its calm silent determination, is crushing the enemy.

"We Italians are fighting in our sphere and doing our best. No one doubts in our final victory," the General stated.

General Fougier added that he often has had the occasion of meeting Japanese and was always happy to find them calm and serene. He guaranteed that Italian will fight until the victorious end with the same calmness and serenity.

"It is my greatest pleasure to see you in this moment of glorious historical solemnity," he concluded.

BRITISH ADMIT TRUTH

Say Treatment of Prisoners at Hongkong Satisfactory

The British colonial authorities on December 2 announced the receipt of a report from their representative in Hongkong that the conditions at the British internment quarters in Hongkong are quite satisfactory, says the Asahi.

This report is in striking contrast to the false reports circulated by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden throughout the world regarding the treatment of British prisoners at Hongkong shortly after the fall of Singapore with a view to shifting the concern of the British public to other quarters.

Prosperity Will Flourish Only After the Complete Downfall of America, Britain

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BURMA NOW CLEARED OF RAVAGES OF WAR

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Let's Work, Forge Ahead And Be Merry, As We Fight The War Of Construction

大東亞戦は建設戦！
神の旗日の丸の下に
働かう進まう楽まう
吉川英治

(Slogan specially written for the Japan Times Advertiser by the noted novelist Eiji Yoshikawa.

Reconstruction work is being carried out based on the policy that Burma's successful reconstruction depends on Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia. The people of Burma are proving themselves worthy of the prosperity that will follow the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, by fulfilling their duties and obligations as a nation having an integral part in the New Order.

Governmental administration, both central and local, has been well coordinated and general confidence prevails among the people.

Meanwhile, with the return of peace and order in Burma, the population of Rangoon has increased to such an extent that there are now more people in the city than before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The city of Rangoon is fast regaining its prosperity with an increasing number of commercial firms resuming their business while many amusement places are also reopening.

Started From Ruins

The reconstruction of Burma started out of complete ruins. Not only Rangoon, but the principal transportation centers along the main line of the Burma railway and the industrial areas along the Irrawaddy River were ravaged severely by the scorched-earth policy of the British, Indian and the Chungking armies.

Notwithstanding this destruction by the enemy, railways have been repaired and navigation on the Irrawaddy River has been restored. Cities have been rebuilt by more than half, and 80 to 90 per cent of the dispersed population has returned.

Approximately 90 per cent of Burma's railway service has been resumed, while the telegram service, hitherto limited to the cities of Rangoon, Pegu and Moulmein, have been extended to the Mandalay, Prone, Toungoo and Myingyan regions.

Power stations in Rangoon and other principal cities have been repaired and factories have started their operations.

Telegraphic service between Pegu and Moulmein, two of Burma's leading cities, was reopened to the public from October 20.

At the same time, direct wireless communication between Japan and Burma was inaugurated early in November, thus strengthening further the ties between the two countries in the joint mission to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Big Strides Made

The rehabilitation of agriculture and industry in Burma has made amazing strides, and in this connection it will be in order to take a glance at the progress made so far.

The pre-war annual production of rice was 5,300,000 tons (one ton equaling about 33.3 bushels), of which 2,000,000 tons were consumed domestically and most of the remaining 3,300,000 tons exported to India.

With regard to the plantation and production prospects for this year, both tilling and sowing has been progressing satisfactorily, thanks to a combination of following favorable factors:

1. The rainy season this year started later than usual.
2. The farmer-refugees who had fled into the jungles returned to the farms as soon as the fires of war died down.
3. The positive and extensive buying up of the crop by the Rice Associations gave hope to the farmers.

Rehabilitation in the field of rice production has been spectacular. Despite adverse factors such as the prevalence of the Dengue fever in the hot months of April and May, scheduled quantities of rice are being loaded on all incoming ships.

The pre-war production of raw cotton was about 300,000 piculs at the most, picked mostly in the vicinity of Minshan and in Alan Myo. Burmese cotton is just about medium in quality. The harvesting this year came earlier than in India.

Under the direction of the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, the Burmese branch of the Japan Raw Cotton Cultivation Association has drawn up a far-reaching plan to increase the planting of raw cotton on an unprecedented scale in keeping with the policy to attain the self-sufficiency of raw cotton in Greater East Asia.

According to the plan, the total cotton crop in Mingyan, Meiktila, Thayetmyo, Lower Chindwin and the Sagaing areas will be increased in the first year from 1943 to 1944 to 540,000 piculs, or double the average annual raw cotton yield of the whole of Burma.

To Treble Output

For the second year from 1944 to 1945, the program calls for trebling the normal yearly raw cotton crop of the entire region.

Burma is blessed with an abundance of teak-wood which is required in the construction of railways, barracks and in other construction undertakings. Its quality is peerless Before the war, Burma was the largest exporter of teak-wood in the world.

When the Imperial Forces were engaged in operations in northern Burma, teak trees weighing one ton apiece filled the rivers and threatened to wash away small bridges.

The first thing the Imperial Forces had to do was to collect these trees.

Already, several hundred elephants are in service in the forests. Steps are being taken to gather several thousand more. There is an overabundance of lumber in Burma. An undisclosed number of tons have been sent to Shonan Island and Penang Island for use in shipbuilding, while another undisclosed number of tons have already been sawed, preparatory to export to Japan.

Cereals, especially beans and corn are produced in abundance, but they are all consumed domestically, and export to Japan is not planned yet. The Japanese authorities on the spot would rather utilize all available shipping space for the transportation of rice.

Vegetable oils are indispensable to Burma. Before the war, large quantities were imported from India.

Peanuts and sesame seeds are already under cultivation in the cotton plantation areas in upper Burma. Vegetable oil factories will be reopened and go into operation shortly.

Paulownia oil, once a profitable product for the Chungking regime and which was exported to the United States via the Burma route, is also produced in Shan State.

It is said that there are 5,000,000 water buffaloes in Burma. Adding other cattle to this number, it is estimated that there are at least 10,000,000 heads. In addition, there are large numbers of sheep and horses. Hides alone run into large sums of money.

Wool resources are said to be considerable and will be developed further.

The fishing industry in the seas around Burma is an unknown quantity. In fact, the seas may be said to be virgin fishing grounds. Only small-scale fisheries have been going on at Tavoy and Magwe. Net-drawing by steamer has been experimented with good results. With sufficient labor and fishing boats, the fishery industry in Burma could be developed to any extent.

Manchoukuo Plays Vital Role in War

(Continued From Page 2)

sufficiency befitting the country's position as the northern life-line of Japan.

5-Year Plan Studied

The basic points of the five-year plan were decided upon at these conferences. In January, 1937, the final plans were completed and these were taken to Tokyo and approved by the authorities concerned in March. Thus the five-year plan became a national policy. Then in July of that year the China Affair broke out. But it did not interfere with the carrying out of the plan. In 1938 the China Affair increased in scope and Japan set up a four-year plan coordinated with the Manchoukuoan five-year plan.

In the beginning of the five-year plan emphasis was laid on the flow of technicians to Manchoukuo from Japan. In those days the economic setup of Japan was not as it is today, and it was difficult to look to Japan for capital and capital goods. But beginning in 1939 the situation throughout the world turned unfavorable toward Japan and commodity economy became important. The 1939 plans concerning the movement of goods and credits were of great importance in the development of the Manchoukuoan five-year plan. Because it was felt that it would be disastrous if too much dependence were placed on the outside world, Japan mobilized her technicians, capital, and capital materials to an extreme and this was a huge help to the five-year plan.

PROSPERITY REIGNS IN NEWBORN CHINA

Remarkable Strides Made in Two Years Since Wang Government Was Inaugurated

During the past two years since its establishment the new Government of China has made remarkable progress with the help of the Japanese in political and military fields. The Government was strengthened tremendously by the unification of the military administration.

Its ideal for the establishment of peace and reconstruction seems to have permeated throughout the entire nation and as a result the number of those deserting the Chungking regime and returning to Nanking is rapidly increasing. The masses now realize that under the present Government they can enjoy happy and peaceful lives instead of suffering the hardships under Chiang Kai-shek.

In financial affairs, the National Government has encountered many difficulties in levying customs duties. At present, however, it is making steady progress, particularly in the field of taxation. The Central Reserve Bank of China was established and, with the assistance of Japan, a new monetary system was adopted. Central Reserve Bank Notes amounting to ¥1,000,000,000, were in circulation as of October 1. Formerly, the issuance of notes was confined to two cities; Shanghai and Nanking, and three provinces, Chekiang, Anhwei, and Kiangsu. Today, however, they are being issued throughout Central and South China.

The Chinese Government has encountered considerable inconveniences in the field of commerce and industry, but is steadily overcoming them. One hundred and thirty factories, hitherto under the supervision of the Japanese Forces have been returned either to the National Government or to the masses. Also 90 per cent of the heavy industries engaged in the production of iron and coal prior to the outbreak of the current war have been reinstated. Particular effort is being directed toward increasing the production of foodstuffs. The Nanking Government is exerting its utmost efforts to achieve a new production record and at the same time to curtail food consumption as much as possible.

Peace Prevails

Peace seems to prevail throughout the country as compared with the conditions at the time of the inauguration of the Government two years ago. The movement for the purge of evil elements has considerably contributed toward enhancing the protective and ruling spirit of the masses. It has also resulted in the national development of the country's agriculture, commerce and industry, thereby lessening the individual burden of the masses. During the first movement, which lasted for four months, from July to October, 1941, about 210,000 Chinese returned to their respective native homes following the restoration of peace and order.

Educational and cultural movements are also progressing with rapid strides. Those applying for entrance into the universities of Nanking, Canton and Peking have increased greatly. Agriculture, physics, and the medical courses seem to be favored by the majority.

Japan's Position Is Firm

(Continued From Page 2)

naval officers cannot be produced overnight. Surely, they must be well aware of that.

The Imperial Japanese Forces, on the other hand, have grown since the outbreak of the current war. The whole nation stands united in its determination to fight this war to a finish. No enemy propaganda can undermine Japanese morale.

The first year of the war has ended in complete victory for Japan and mastery over the Pacific and Indian Oceans having once been won by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be maintained and guarded come what may until the Anglo-Americans are totally annihilated.

Greater East Asia

A work of art entitled "Greater East Asia" by Gozo Kawamura, the noted sculptor, which was purified in Shinto rites held at the Aoyama Kaikan on December 5, after which it was presented to the Yasukuni Shrine.

Don't Worry About Post-War Ideas But Keep Building Up as at Present

Spokesman Hori Speaking on First Anniversary of War Says Nippon Winning Because She Has Secured Peace in Occupied Areas

On the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, on Monday, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in his regular interview with foreign correspondents, emphasized that Nippon is winning the current war because she is already winning peace in her occupied areas.

Pointing out that the Allied aim is nothing more than the impossible restoration of their former power and influence, Mr. Hori asserted that those Anglo-Americans will be shocked, when the war ends, to find an "accomplished fact" in Greater East Asia.

The Spokesman's comment follows:

"As the curtain drops on the first year of the War of Greater East Asia and rises again for the second year, there is only one comment to make. It is that the brilliant results achieved by our Imperial Forces on all fronts and by our administrators and technologists on the construction front during the past year speak eloquently and because of these results the future is clear.

Continue to Build

"It means only the further intensification of our national efforts to continue to build a new order in Greater East Asia on the basis of the brilliant foundation already laid.

"In sharp contrast to our clarity of purposes to fight the war and construct for the peace at the same time, that of the Anglo-American Powers is anything but clear.

"Since the very start of the war they have been floundering in the sea of confusion. Their aims continue to deal with abstractions and they are still building castles in the air. Look at the so-called Atlantic Charter which they regard the Golden Rule for the post-war world.

"It is nothing more than lip-service and expression of their self-conceit based upon the impossible restoration of their former power and influence. It is a paean of praise of an old order which they purport to apply to those territories which are no longer under their control.

"Until yesterday last year, they seemingly succeeded in pushing Japan into a tight corner, in order to establish their hegemony over East Asia. On the other hand, Japan had sought up to the last moment to break the dead-lock and to work out a peaceful solution of the outstanding issues at all costs except to compromise her very national existence and prestige.

Nov. 26 Note Unforgettable

"The United States note of November 26 is the most important document which even the Anglo-American Powers will not easily forget. Nippon rebounded from their oppression and hit back resolutely because it had become clear that there was no way out and that her very existence was at stake. The Americans would be wiser if they can only realize that they are much responsible for Nippon's great success in the war.

"Nippon's way is clear. We are fighting the war with unrelenting determination and building for the peace at the same time because we are firmly convinced that there can be no peace under Anglo-American domination. As the smoke of battle clears away from Greater East Asia, there is already rising a new structure of peace and order through the concerted efforts of practical-minded realists among the Japanese and among the leaders and peoples in the occupied areas.

"We need not think in terms of post-war. We need only to think in terms of the present and continue to build. When the war ends, those Anglo-Americans who are seeking blue-prints for the post-war reconstruction will find an accomplished fact in Greater East Asia. We are winning this war because we are already winning the peace."

Reich Papers Hail War Anniversary

(Continued From Page 3)

the United States for this military expansion in all parts of the world is very high. It was paid at sea. It comprises the defeats in the naval and air battles of Pearl Harbor, in the Java Sea, at Midway, near the Aleutians, in the Coral Sea and the three defeats in the battles of the Solomons.

"During the first year of the war the United States lost 370 naval units in the Pacific realm. Among these are nine battleships, 13 aircraft carriers, 38 cruisers, 39 destroyers and 89 submarines. A total of 394 transports were sunk or damaged and 503 ships captured. This enumeration comprises only the results, achieved up to November 14. Ninety per cent of these losses had to be borne by the American Navy alone. Furthermore, according to the announcement of the American Navy Department, 572 American merchantmen or ships which had been chartered by the United States were lost in the West Atlantic up to November 19, 1942.

"The territorial losses of the United States in the first year of the war include the Philippines, Wake and Guam, as well as some of the Aleutian Islands. To these have to be added the territories which, although under British and Dutch sovereignty, were ruled economically by the United States and which offered indispensable resources to the American war and peace time economy, namely Burma, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Timor and Malaya. The United States lost 98 per cent of their rubber supplies, the largest part of their tin imports as well as strategically important oil fields.

"According to an American statement of November 16 the American land forces in these operations lost 48,956 men, the navy 16,526 men.

"The result of Roosevelt's adventure in North Africa, the strategical aim of which is the complete domination of the Straits of Sicily and of the route through the Mediterranean has so far only been that the Mediterranean, because of the increased defense of the Axis Powers, has become still more impossible than heretofore. The further aim of this adventure to save tonnage, was not achieved either. On the contrary the supply of the Allies is endangered by the requirements of the troops in North Africa. The tonnage problem of the United States, because of this enterprise and of the mounting successes of the German submarines it entailed, has become so serious that even the inner-American traffic is suffering therefrom. The Soviet Union, too, has to bear the consequences of the African front. All these themes are treated by the American press with a great deal of apprehension.

"On this anniversary Roosevelt will also remember his promise never to send sons of American mothers abroad again in order to serve on foreign theaters of war.

U.S. Economy Hard Hit

"The first year of the war has also exerted an unfavorable influence on the American economy. The Chairman of the American War Production Board, Donald M. Nelson recently expressed his anxiety at the mass bankruptcies of small businessmen who were ruined by the war.

"The October issue of the Readers' Digest also deals with the failures of the American war production during the past year in an article, entitled Washington Somnambulists, in which the self-complacency of the American Government is severely criticized.

"Finally an article will come to the attention of the President of the United States which was publihed by Mrs. Henry Luce, the wife of the editor of the well-known American periodicals Fortune, Time and Life. After a lengthy reveiw of the general situation in the United States, Mrs. Luce states: Washington is a lunatic asylum, managed by its occupants." In 1942 tens of thousands of American soldiers died for this lunatic asylum."

Imperial Rescript

(Continued From Page 4)

lost, you will not only be a blight upon the forces but also be unpardonable offenders against the state.

(3) The soldier and the sailor should esteem valor. Ever since the ancient times valor has in our country been held in high esteem, and without it Our subjects would be unworthy of their name. How then may the soldier and the sailor, whose profession it is to confront the enemy in battle, forget even for one instant to be valiant? But there is true valor and false. To be incited by mere impetuosity to violent action cannot be called true valor. The soldier and the sailor should have sound discrimination of right and wrong, cultivate self-possession, and form their plans with deliberation. Never to despise an inferior enemy or fear a superior, but to do one's duty as soldier or sailor—this is true valor. Those who thus appreciate true valor should in their daily intercourse set gentleness first and aim to win the love and esteem of others. If you affect valor and act with violence, the world will in the end detest you and look upon you as wild beasts. Of this you should take heed.

(4) The soldier and the sailor should highly value faithfulness and righteousness. Faithfulness and righteousness are the ordinary duties of man, but the soldier and the sailor, in particular, cannot be without them and remain in the ranks even for a day. Faithfulness implies the keeping of one's word, and righteousness the fulfilment of one's duty. If then you wish to be faithful and righteous in any thing, you must carefully consider at the outset whether you can accomplish it or not. If you thoughtlessly agree to do something that is vague in its nature and bind yourself to unwise obligations, and then try to prove yourself faithful and righteous, you may find yourself in great straits from which there is no escape. In such cases your regrets will be of no avail. Hence you must first make sure whether the thing is righteous and reasonable or not. If you are convinced that you cannot possibly keep your word and maintain righteousness, you had better abandon your engagement at once. Ever since the ancient times there have been repeated instances of great men and heroes who, overwhelmed by misfortune, have perished and left a tarnished name to posterity, simply because in their effort to be faithful in small matters they failed to discern right and wrong with reference to fundamental principles, or because, losing sight of the true path of public duty, they kept faith in private relations. You should, then, take serious warning by these examples.

(5) The soldier and the sailor should make simplicity their aim. If you do not make simplicity your aim, you will become effeminate and frivolous and acquire fondness for luxurious and extravagant ways; you will finally grow selfish and sordid and sink to the last degree of baseness, so that neither loyalty nor valor will avail to save you from the contempt of the world. It is not too much to say that you will thus fall into a life-long misfortune. If such an evil once makes its appearance among soldiers and sailors, it will certainly spread like an epidemic, and martial spirit and morale will instantly decline. Although, being greatly concerned on this point, We lately issued the Disciplinary Regulations and warned you against this evil, nevertheless, being harassed with anxiety lest it should break out, We hereby reiterate Our warning. Never do you, Soldiers and Sailors, make light of this injunction.

These five articles should not be disregarded even for a moment by soldiers and sailors. Now for putting them into practice, the all important is sincerity. These five articles are the soul of Our soldiers and sailors, and sincerity is the soul of these articles. If the heart be not sincere, words and deeds, however good, are all mere outward show and can avail nothing. If only the heart be sincere, anything can be accomplished. Moreover, these five articles are the Grand Way of Heaven and Earth and the universal law of humanity, easy to observe and to practise. If you, Soldiers and Sailors, in obedience to Our instruction, will observe and practise these principles and fulfil your duty of grateful service to the country, it will be a source of joy, not to Ourself alone, but to all people of Japan.

The 4th day of the 1st month of the 15th year of Meiji.
(Imperial Sign Manual)

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1942

One Year of Victories

In observing the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan today commemorates one of the most significant events in all her thousands of years of history. So important is the task which Japan is carrying out through the waging of this war that all the developments of her entire history so far may well be considered as but the necessary preliminary preparation for her present mission. This mission is nothing less than one which she has been called upon by historical destiny to perform, to save not only herself but all East Asia from the deadly oppression of the Anglo-American aggressors and to construct in the place of this oppression a New Order in East Asia wherein all the peoples of this region will be able to enjoy peace, prosperity, and happiness through finding their rightful places in this world.

It is indeed a cause for intense satisfaction that such a great measure of success has already been achieved within the short span of one year since Japan embarked upon this noble task. The grateful nation pays respectful homage to His Majesty the Emperor whose August Virtues have made this success possible. The nation also offers its veneration to the spirits of the men who have sacrificed their all, its respect to the gallant men of the Armed Forces who have braved dangers and privations, and its thanks to the workers in the vital activities of the home front, all of whose services and sacrifices have contributed to this great success.

So great is this success achieved during the past year that the human mind can scarcely comprehend its extent. In the ages to come when the considered judgment of time shall have brought the picture into clearer perspective, the world will be able to understand more fully just how great the successes of Japan during the first year of the war have really been. Today the impressions are still too recent, the perspective too close. Yet it is already possible to make some evaluation, and that evaluation must be that Japan's achievements of the past year constitute one of the most magnificent epics in all the history of the world.

There is first the magnificence of the sheer geographic extent of Japan's victories. No war in the past has seen their equal. By land, sea, and air, Japan has stretched out her armed might to smite the enemy in whatever remote corner of the world he might be found. From the icy rocks of the Aleutians, across the vast expanse of the Pacific and among its countless islands, down the littoral of the Asiatic continent, through the fabled lands of the Indies to the very gates of the Antipodes, and then around into the Indian Ocean, the undisputed power of Japan has been established. The sting of Japan's lash has been felt as far afield as the mainland of America, in the harbors of Australia and off the coast of Africa, and even in the Atlantic. Over tens of thousands of miles, from the Arctics to the Tropics, over the seven seas and in five continents, the land has rumbled to the tread of Japan's legions or the skies have thundered to the roar of Japan's winged knights of the air.

There is then the magnificence of the character of Japan's victories. From the technical point of view, the accomplishments of Japan's Armed Forces have no equal. Who would have dreamed it possible for anyone to storm into the very heart of the American citadel at Pearl Harbor? Yet on the very first day of the war, the men of Japan not only stormed into that stronghold but struck down the main strength of the supposedly greatest armada in the world. Who would have thought it possible for anyone to reduce the arrogant symbol of the might of the British Empire at Singapore? Yet the men of Japan dashed through hundreds of miles of supposedly impenetrable jungle in an inconceivably quick time to destroy the fortress from the rear. Who would have thought it possible for anyone to penetrate into all the remote crooks and crannies of the vast island empire of the Netherlands stretching across three thousand miles of sea and jungle? Yet the men of Japan overwhelmed the whole area in just a matter of days. All these operations entailed a perfect coordination of land, sea, and air forces such as has never been demonstrated by any other country in the world on so vast a scale. For fighting a three-dimensional war on a ten thousand mile scale, Japan in the first year of the war has made for herself an immortal record.

There is also the magnificence of the political and historical significance of Japan's victories. These are not merely the downing of one combatant by another; these are the very process of history's evolution. Japan's victories have rung down the curtain on one era and are heralding the dawn of another. In the past has been the system under which certain favored nations like the United States and Britain and their satellites like the Netherlands have unfairly hogged the major riches of the world for their selfish enjoyment. Establishing vast empires of greed and exploitation, these Powers have kept millions of native inhabitants in subjection to serve their own pleasure. Japan, however, has overthrown those empires. Japan today is fighting to ensure that these empires will never return and that the world system on which they were based will never be revived. Japan is insisting that there be established a New Order in which all the good things of this world will be available to those who rightly and deservedly own them and who know how to make use of them for the common benefit of all mankind. Such a New Order has already been well advanced through Japan's sponsoring of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

All these magnificent achievements of Japan during the first year of the war bespeak of the invincible power of Japan and the utter futility of the enemy's efforts. For all its spectacular character, such an outcome however is not surprising. For after all, the enemy despite his empty mouthings of democracy and freedom does not know why he is fighting except to retain his ill-deserved accumulations of past lootings. By contrast, the strength of Japan is great because the Japanese people know that they are fighting not only in their own defense but that they are fighting for a better and more just world. The enemy puts his trust in material resources and weapons, while Japan puts her trust in her own soul. Against such spiritual strength as Japan possesses, no enemy power can prevail.

In the light of this record during the first year of the war, Japan can look forward into the future with hope and anticipation. Her past victories have not only demonstrated her abilities; they have also given her control over new resources and new strategic bases which give her tangible advantages of immeasurable value. No matter how persistently and desperately the enemy may keep up his efforts, therefore, there can be but one result. The record of the past year is an augury of the coming year as well. Victory yesterday, victory today, victory tomorrow, victory until the end! Such is the inevitable conclusion which emerges from a review of the past year on this first anniversary of the outbreak of the greatest war in Japan's history.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 8, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Japanese Army and Navy entered a state of war with the United States and British forces in the western Pacific at dawn today, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters today.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters today announced that the Japanese Navy planes this morning conducted bombings on the air and military establishments in Hawaii. Further official announcement reported that the Japanese Navy planes early this morning carried out extensive bombings of military installations at Singapore, Davao, Guam and Wake Islands. It was further reported that the commander of the Japanese Naval Forces in the China waters early this morning demanded the British gunboat Petrel and the American gunboat Wake both at Shanghai to surrender. The British ship refused and was sunk. The American gunboat surrendered.

* * *

An Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States of America and the British Empire having been graciously granted, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at noon today issued the following statement at the Foreign Office: "We have endeavored with all the means at our command to ease the tense situation with a view to securing the peace of the Pacific area. But the best effort on Japan's part has failed to make the Governments of the United States and the British Empire see their way clear to a just and equitable peace. It is very regrettable indeed that Japan has thus been compelled to resort to the only way left to her. Needless to say, Japan will do everything in her power to crush its enemies."

Japanese Mothers

By Captain Hideo Hiraide

Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

A nation with strong, capable mothers can be confident of emerging victorious in any war, for from these mothers come the brave, hardy soldiers and sailors. There are many in our country who hold an erroneous opinion that women have little to do with the prosecution and winning of this war. However, when I view the great sacrifices of our valiant men, I am convinced that their mothers are contributing greatly in carrying on this war. I am sure that these mothers also feel that they are not entirely unconcerned with it.

Since the advent of the present conflict, the spirit of mothers always lived behind those brave men who gave their lives for the national cause. Nothing can be more precious in this world than a mother's love. For our nation to have such strong, inspiring mothers certainly commands our highest respect and most sanguine gratitude.

The mothers of those nine Hero Gods differ in their respective stations of life, living conditions and learning but there is one thing common with all of them. It is the spirit of self-sacrifice and self-effacement which I have found pervading through all of them. What impressed me most was their uncomplaining attitude. They never grumbled at their fate nor showed any sign of grief or worry but had a deep, firm but gentle resolve imbedded in the bottom of their hearts. They were the ones who never reprimanded their sons without a just cause. I believe there is something in sparing boys of scolding. There is a great difference in this from habitual fault-finding. A noble, tender-hearted motherly love dominates all these mothers.

As women become occupied in household duties, they inevitably do not find enough time to be bothered with their personal appearance. But irrespective of the scarcity of time, the beautification of mind can be accomplished at any time and under any circumstances. The mothers of our Hero Gods, according to my observation, were ever careful to attend to the beautification of their minds. Another thing which I found unanimously common in them is the absence of bragging. Although these mothers have been praised by the entire nation as wonderful mothers, to have brought up the war-heroes into such splendid men, they themselves never boast about their boys but are ever humble. They are not even conscious of having produced these brave young men solely through their care. I am really overwhelmed with the presence of such magnanimous motherly spirit.

In contrast with my observation of our stoical war-mothers, I wish to comment briefly on the mothers of America and Britain judged from my personal experiences. In these countries, the general conception of living is to lead a happy, individualistic life. Their guiding principle is based entirely upon hedonistic individualism. When a woman marries, she gives the least thoughts to such things as lineage and children. Furthermore, she loathes to live under the same roof with their husband's parents as the latter would be a great impediment to a carefree life. This idea is prevalent among most of the Anglo-Saxons.

Their children are not raised with any conception of filial piety hence their idea of obligation and devotion to parents is very slight and negligible. Such attitude leads to a radical individualistic ideal resulting in the estrangement between the parents and children. Very often, the proper education of their children is wholly neglected.

In comparison with our country where our mothers sacrifice themselves so that their offsprings may grow up as worthy and upright citizens, we can see a world of difference. This difference is clearly manifested in the execution of this war.

For example, America is now concentrating on submarine guerilla warfare to attack our shipping and communication lines. However, these submarines do not dare to venture out when there is a danger of being hit by our depth charges. What they go after are usually those unprotected ships, such as Red Cross hospital ships. The reasons are very clear; the American sailors do not want to die. Should they attack our warships, they would be liable to be sunk by our warships. They are too engrossed in the enjoyment of life which accounts for the great difference between them and the Japanese.

I would like to say a few words in connection with the battle of Hawaii, in which exceeding valor was demonstrated by a certain company captain of our bombing air corps. While our Special Attack Flotilla was conducting a gallant, heroic attack, the bombing corps led by this captain appeared over the enemy's Hickam Field and succeeded in destroying all the enemy planes on the ground. It was a master stroke in bombing for an initial experience. After having accomplished what he had been after, he ordered his fellow-fliers to withdraw to a point over Oahu Island where a scout plane was waiting to lead them back to the airplane carrier. Then suddenly, after he had delivered his subordinates safely to the waiting plane, he signaled his intention of a solo flight and alone retraced his course. The fact was that his gasoline tank had been punctured by the enemy shots and his fuel was fast giving way. He must have thought that a safe return to the carrier was impossible. So retracing his course, he appeared finally over another airfield called Wheeler Field. There he dive-bombed and blasted all enemy planes in sight. After his bombs and shots were all gone, he flew up to a considerable height and plunged down in a perpendicular line smashing into one of the enemy airdromes and destroying himself with his plane.

However, this was not the end. As he retraced his course for the final attack, two other planes followed, unknown to him. They were the planes of his subordinates who would not return to the carrier without their leader. They followed him until his plane went out of sight. As they could not locate him, they went ahead in a mad fury and conducted a fierce, devastating attack, not willing to let their beloved leader carry on alone.

What impressed me most in this episode was the character and personality of this captain and the manner of his discipline and training of his men, which was as chivalrous and thorough as can be expected from a brave Japanese pilot.

I would like to add something about his home. He is survived by his mother, who lives alone in a country village. He was tall and good-looking and talked little except when necessary. As it was always discussed among his fellow-pilots that it would be better for a pilot not to get married until he was 30, this captain had stuck to this notion.

This mother who had lost her only son, must feel as though she had lost her only treasure in the world; yet her gracious fortitude bespeaks a sublime Spartan mother. Her humble claim is that she raised him so that he would be useful to the country. I am filled with profound admiration and sympathy for this lady and I must say that she is an excellent model of our true Japanese mothers. When she learned of her son's bravery, all she said was that she was grateful that her son was able to give his life to the country.

There is another heroic episode which I cannot very well overlook. It was the experience of a junior naval flier who plunged into a veritable hell of fusillade where thousands of shots seemed to pour out in a minute in a battle off Malaya. What this boy flier said afterward about his impression of the battle was so fantastically childish, yet real. He said:

"I was looking through a sighting telescope with my heart and soul concentrated on the job. Finally I came down so close to the enemy ship that I could see the blue eyes of the sailors on the deck. Then suddenly, the figure of my mother praying for me at the village shrine came into my vision."

Thus plunging into such carnage, his only thought was about his mother. In this fierce fight, his plane was damaged and he himself was injured.

Another illustration of mothers' love is the story of a seriously wounded petty officer who had to make a forced landing as his plane had been damaged by enemy shots. As a result he could not participate in the intended attack. Just before he died, he said to his fellow-pilot, "If you go back I wish you would apologize to my mother for me as I am sorry that I could not fulfill my duty to my country. I have no words of excuse. Also be sure to tell her to make a flier out of my son."

When the air commander returned home, he made a call on his mother. He went with a great anticipation of seeing this mother who had brought up her son so nobly. He found her living in a one-room house. Upon his visit, she apologetically asked him to wait until she changed her clothes. Though her clothes presented a picture of cleanliness, he noticed patches here and there. The hero's father was an invalid from a long illness, necessitating the mother to be the sole support of the family. To such a family, the loss of their dependable son was indeed a heavy blow. In such environment was found this outstanding mother; the mother to whom her dying son had begged forgiveness for his unworthiness in not distinguishing himself.

As far as my observation of our brave mothers goes, it all amounts to this, that there exists no difference in motherly love in regard to their station of life and birth. Be they rich or poor, or whether they enjoy leisure or are busy with their housework, what is common to them all is their self-denial and self-sacrifice for the sake of their children so that they may be ever ready to stand up for the national cause.

HONGKONG PROSPERS UNDER JAPANESE RULE

All Industries Humming With Activity

(From the Toyo Keizai)

What Japan has done for Hongkong, Japan can also do for all the regions of Greater East Asia.

The success of her achievements in Hongkong reveals the far-sighted policy of the Japanese leaders and their deep consideration for the welfare of the people.

The first problem that had to be tackled in undertaking the reconstruction of Hongkong was how to secure the necessary foodstuffs for the city. The inflow into the city of non-combatant refugees, consequent upon the outbreak of the China Affair, had already necessitated some sort of a solution of the food question. Without settling this particular problem, it was next to impossible to nurse Hongkong back to health, so that it may be able to play an important role in Greater East Asia.

The food problem in Hongkong was solved (1) by seeing that its population was reduced, (2) by obtaining food supplies from outside and (3) by restoring the industries in the city.

In March, 1941, the population of Hongkong totaled about 1,590,000, Hongkong Island having 709,000 people and Kowloon, 581,000. The Chinese population was dominant in both Hongkong and in Kowloon, occupying respectively, 98.4 per cent and 97.9 per cent of the total population. Immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the total population of Hongkong increased to 1,700,000.

Commodity prices in Hongkong increased proportionately. According to statistics compiled by the Government-General of Hongkong under British administration, using 1936 as the base year, the wholesale price index number for general merchandise in the latter half of 1941 was 242.1 and 214.2 for foodstuffs, the average price index for all articles being 216.4. In September, 1941, the British medical superintendent of the Hongkong Government General stated that the majority of refugees were in such poor circumstances that they were unable to buy sufficient food at all, and that of the total deaths, those from starvation occupied 6.8 per cent in 1936 and 12.5 per cent in 1940.

Overpopulation was already a problem in Hongkong before the city was occupied by the Imperial Japanese Forces. The steps taken subsequently by the Japanese authorities have proven successful. The population has decreased to 1,000,000 and efforts are being exerted to reduce it further to 700,000. The ordinance proclaimed at the end of July of this year concerning the repatriation of a portion of the Chinese population to their native provinces bespeaks of the energetic work undertaken by the authorities in this connection.

As to Hongkong's food supply derived from outside sources, it will be noted in the following table that the foreign trade of the port city shows an excess of imports over exports, the percentage of foodstuff import excess being 55.5 per cent in 1939 and 40.4 per cent in 1940.

Hongkong's Imports and Exports Of Foodstuffs
(In 1,000,000 Hongkong Dollars)

	1939		1940	
	Total volume of trade	Food	Total volume of trade	Food
Imports(A)	504.2	137.4	152.7	211.8
Exports(B)	533.4	108.8	621.8	153.9
A-B	50.8	28.2	130.9	57.9
Percentage.	100.0%	55.5%	100.0%	40.4%

In regard to rice rationing in Hongkong, each dock worker is supplied one kin (600 grams) daily. At this rate, a daily supply of 700,000 kin of rice is sufficient, provided the Hongkong population is reduced to 700,000. It must be remembered, however, that Hongkong itself produces no rice at all and that junks available in the neighborhood are used in importing rice from French Indo-China and other regions, the utilization of Japanese vessels for that purpose being avoided as much as possible. At the same time, a plan is afoot to cultivate rice, on a large scale, on the neighboring islands and lands lying along the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Then again, in view of the fact that the waters near Hongkong constitute an excellent fishing ground, the Nippon Fisheries Co., and the Amakusa Fisheries Co., started their activities and made a monthly catch of 600,000 tons. Equipped with a refrigeration plant, one of the best of its kind in the Orient, Hongkong has a bright future in the field of fisheries.

The ticklish food problem in Hongkong has thus been solved to a large extent. As is clear from the statement made by Governor-General Rensuke Isogai of Hongkong on August 21 of this year, the improvement made by the city is such that there is little or no feeling of uneasiness concerning the food question. The light industries and shipbuilding have also been steadily restored.

TWO WAR STORIES

(From the Sunday Mainichi)

The Landing on Java

By HIDEO NAKAYAMA

I

A solitary time-shell executed a wide rose-colored arc in the clear Java skies. Then a flare-bomb exploded with a clear, penetrating brilliance to bathe the sea in a ghastly pale light. On all sides shells crashed into the waves and threw up huge pillars of water that fell back with a resounding splash.

Steel ship challenged steel ship hurling massive steel projectiles at each other by gun and tube. This was a battle in which each ship sought to blast, smash and send the battered hulk of its opponent down, down below the waves. There was a terrible beauty of the scene on that night of February 28, 1942.

A mighty expeditionary force of Imperial Japanese troops had reached the destination after traversing 3,000 kilometers of dangerous, hostile waters, and after crossing the equator the many transport and supply ships with their convoy of picked units of the Imperial Navy were now within Bantam Bay on the western tip of Java, in the Netherlands East Indies.

In a precise, line-ahead formation the convoy reached its destination a few hours after night had fallen. Two beacon-lights winked peacefully on the extreme tips of two islands near the mouth of the bay. The full February moon was just beginning to rise and was painting a broad stripe across the side of Mt. Karang, which seemed to jut out into the sea just ahead of our ships. The wind had died, and the waves were less turbulent.

Presently the sound of a motor-launch put-putted faintly over the dark waters. Landing operations had begun!

Then, from the dark shores across the waters a signal-lamp blinked the terse but pregnant message, "Landing operations completed." Not even a rifle shot broke the silence of the night as our gallant troops moved inland from the beach. There was a feeling that something huge and powerful had silently made its way into the scene, but at the same time a heavy weight that had been pressing inside us vanished, and relieved from the tension which gripped us all during those dangerous hours our ships were in enemy waters we could not check the tears of joy at the success of our landing operations. Into the very heart of the powerful ABCD stronghold our forces had attacked.

Only a few minutes had elapsed after the landing had been completed that the blazing hell broke out on the sea. The "Houston," the flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and the "Perth," a "B" class Australian cruiser, led a force of enemy warships, which had barely escaped destruction the previous day in the disastrous Allied defeat off Surabaya, to attack from behind the Pandjang and Babi Islands, which stood darkly near the mouth of Bantam Bay.

Our convoy, crack warships of the Imperial Navy, immediately moved to engage them, and a fiery torrent of steel flew through the air, while deadly torpedoes swirled through the water. But, this maelstrom of death did not prevent the landing of our entire expeditionary force on the shores of Java to open a brilliant campaign that brought the vast, rich areas of the East Indies under Japanese control.

A destroyer which had been stationed just off our right bow suddenly kicked forward and cutting deeply into the water drove headlong towards the enemy force moving in from east of Babi Island. We were witnessing a death-defying assault by a unit of the Imperial Navy.

Less than two kilometers away from us warships were engaged in a fierce, battering fight at close range. Then, as we tensely watched the battle, we saw one, then another of the huge enemy warships receive mortal blows from our gunners, and with the stern rising high above the water the vessels slid swiftly beneath the waves as explosions shattered their platings. Other enemy ships shuddered under the heavy pounding of our shelling and then burst into flames which spread swiftly over the whole ship as magazines exploded to threw fiery death over all.

Staring at this terrible but swift action, we stood on the bridge and gripped the steel rails until our finger-nails cracked under the tensity of the moment. Our whole being was concentrated in our vision as we saw this mighty scene. We forgot the dangers surrounding us in the midst of this battle, and at times we were so carried away by the action that we felt we were seeing a motion picture of sea warfare.

And, again the might and power of the Imperial Japanese Navy emerged victorious, for the enemy fleet was crushed before it could check the tide of the mighty surge of men and materials relentlessly advancing under the Rising Sun banner in this great war to oust the evils of Anglo-American economic enslavement from Greater East Asia.

The Hongkong Attack

By SHINICHI SATO

II

"Watch out! The British are just ahead!" Someone shouted this warning, and without a moment's hesitation I dropped flat on the road.

All around me were cluttered broken chunks of bricks, while strands of wires dangled uselessly from the few remaining poles along the streets which were pockmarked with jagged shell-holes.

Since early this morning, December 25, bitter street-fighting had been raging on Hongkong Island, and wishing to get first-hand information of the battle I hurried towards the fighting zone. I managed to get a ride in a new Packard, which was flying the Unit Commander's red pennon. The driver skilfully zig-zagged past abandoned enemy tanks, trucks, buses and the bodies of dead Indian soldiers which sprawled along the roads, and all the while shells and bullets were heard crashing and whistling around us.

It was when I had left the car and was walking forward that the sharp warning was hurled at me.

Cautiously raising my head I saw that our men had seized the street at the foot of a hill and were now engaged in a fierce house-to-house and street-to-street fight with the enemy. We were entering into the final phase of the battle for Hongkong. The loss of this great port would mean the ousting of Great Britain from East Asia, and so important was this base to the future of the British Empire that King George VI had sent a hasty message to the garrison ordering it to hold Hongkong to the death.

For the past two days guns on both sides were blasting away night and day, and the resounding crashing of shells echoed and re-echoed over Kowloon and Hongkong. The clock-like precision of our troops ever attacking and the relentless air bombardment by our aircraft had silenced all but a few enemy guns, and these were firing blindly and wildly in all directions in a frantic but futile effort to check the Japanese offensive. Many of these recklessly-fired shells exploded deep in the Kowloon peninsula to kill a great many Chinese non-combatants, while other shells crashed among their own forward lines where the Indian soldiers were bearing the brunt of the defense.

"It's dangerous out there! Better come over here!" again a voice shouted to me, and immediately I began to crawl in the direction of the call. Turning a corner of the street I met the owner of the voice, a young sub-lieutenant whose unshaven face belied his friendliness. He was one of a small gun-crew crouched tensely behind the corner of a building.

"Here, wipe the dirt from your face," he suggested and handed me a towel. "Just about 20 minutes ago," he continued, "we knocked out two of their tanks, and look, there's five more out there."

Peering out a hastily gouged loop-hole in the wall, I saw the spout of a cannon and the forward treads of a stocky British tank around the bend in the street about 150 meters away. Just as I was thinking, "That tank looks troublesome," a burst of bullets spattered about a meter ahead of me, and the ricocheting shots thudded into the wall just below the loop-hole.

"Those shots came from over there," the young officer declared and pointed to the right.

About 50 meters up another street from our gun-post was a red brick building, and from a window on the fourth floor four steel-helmeted British soldiers showed their scowling faces over short sub-machine guns.

A gallant group of our soldiers had broken into the first floor of the building and were working their way upwards to get at the barricaded British snipers. Stout steel doors blocked the way up each stairway, but these were soon broken down or holes were blasted in the ceiling to bring the Japanese ever nearer the enemy.

Suddenly a sharp rattle of the light machine-guns of the British was heard, but almost immediately it was followed by a loud explosion, then the gun-fire ceased. The deep silence that followed was somewhat uncomfortable.

"Ah, you must be hungry," exclaimed the unit commander turning away from the loop-hole. "Here, eat this. The men who just went in that building left it. It's still warm," and he offered me two slices of toasted bread and a vacuum bottle of hot coffee. The steam from the coffee rose to my nostrils, and I suddenly felt the pangs of hunger for I hadn't eaten since the previous day.

It was in the evening that Sir Mark Young, Governor of the British Crown Colony of Hongkong, came to our lines with a white flag to surrender to the Imperial Japanese Forces, to mark the first of a series of triumphs in this epochal war of Greater East Asia.

N

BRILLIANT RESULTS SCORED BY THE NAVY IN PACIFIC OCEAN

FULL CONTROL OF SEAS GAINED

Frantic Attempts by United States and Britain to Launch Counter-Offensives Have All Ended in Dismal Failures

BACKBONE OF ENEMY FLEET IS SMASHED

The Pacific Ocean is the widest expanse of water on the face of the earth, but it is not wide enough to accommodate both the Anglo-American fleet and the Imperial Japanese Fleet. One must make a sorrowful exit, with a one-way ticket to Davy Jones' locker; and the Japanese Navy has definitely proved to the world in the Battles of the Solomons and the Battle of the South Pacific that it is the American and British navies which hold that ticket to obliteration.

The composite results of the Imperial Forces from the First to the Third Battle of the Solomons announced by the Imperial Headquarters are given below:

	Sunk	Heavily damaged
Battleships	1	2
Aircraft carriers	4	4
Cruisers	27	5
Destroyers	23	10
Submarines	9	1
Mine-sweepers	1	1
Vessels of undetermined type	0	3
Transports	17	6

The number of planes shot down or destroyed is more than 850.

Although the Imperial Navy has also sustained losses in these battles, a comparative study of care[illegible]ly authenticated figures so far [illegible]shed by the Imperial Head[illegible]rs eloquently proves that the [illegible] attempts of America and [illegible] especially the former's, to [illegible] a "counter-offensive" against [illegible]panese Forces has ended in a [illegible]mal failure.

[illegible]mmediately after the start of the [illegible]r of Greater East Asia, America[illegible] the Philippines, Guam and [illegible]ke Islands which constituted its [illegible]ance bases of operations against [illegible]an, quickly occupied by the Im[illegible]ial Forces. Following this deve[illegible]ment, defeat after defeat was [illegible]fered by the enemy, and the result is that they have been compelled to shift their first line in the Pacific to a line connecting Australia, the Solomons, Midway and Hawaii.

America, determined to maintain this life-line at at any cost, has been striving to strengthen its defense in the Solomons area and simultaneously to stage an all-out offensive against the Japanese Forces by concentrating the pick of its naval forces in this vital zone.

The first showdown came on August 7 in the form of the First Battle of the Solomons. Although the combined Anglo-American fleet put up a titanic struggle, the mighty Japanese Naval Forces demonstrated their invincible power by sinking a total of 25 American and British warships and 10 transports and shooting down 58 enemy planes as against slight damage to two Japanese cruisers and the loss of 21 planes which crashed into their objectives as human-piloted bombs.

Before the Allied Powers had even begun to recover from the shock of their sad defeat in this encounter, the Imperial Headquarters announced on August 27 the spectacular results of the Second Battle of the Solomons:

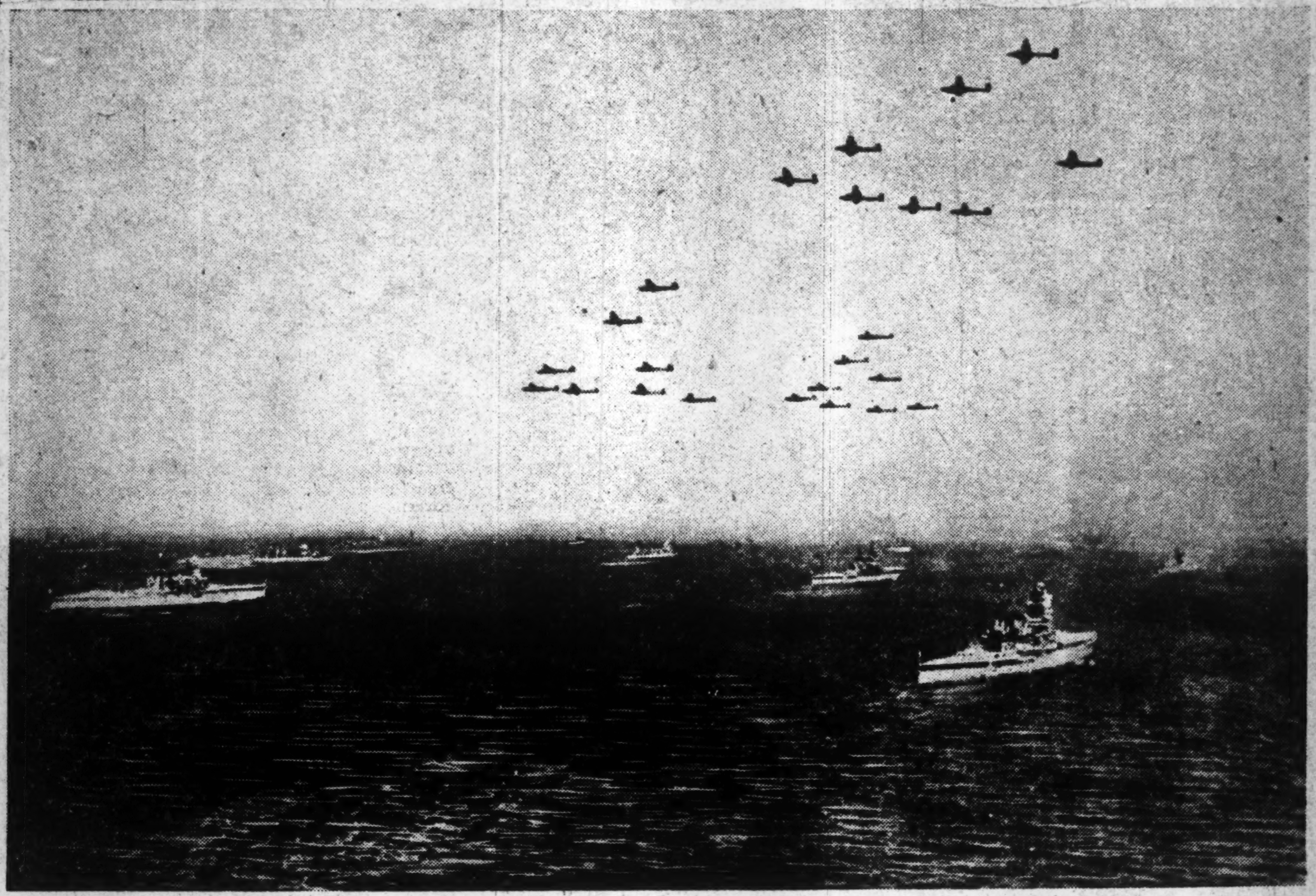
"Japanese Navy Units operating in the Solomon Islands area caught up with a reinforced American fleet on the sea east of the Solomon Islands on August 24 and without delay caused their Air Units to attack the enemy by surprise. The result was that the enemy was dealt heavy losses and was repulsed from the sea. In the engagement, a large American aircraft carrier of a new type was seriously damaged, a medium-sized American aircraft carrier damaged, and an American battleship of the Pennsylvania type damaged. (It was later ascertained that the U.S. aircraft carrier Wasp had been sunk in this engagement.) Japanese damage consisted of one small aircraft carrier seriously damaged and one torpedo-destroyer sunk."

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement of October 27 revealing the Sea Battle of the South Pacific together with the naval results of the Solomon Sea was a fitting gift to the celebrants of the United States' Navy Day, for although America's much-vaunted "counter-attack" on Japan suddenly materialized on October 26, Japan as usual took the initiative to deal the enemy crushing blows.

Continuing hostilities after November 12, the Imperial Navy Units carried out fierce attacks on the enemy air base on Guadalcanal Island on the night of November 13. In the attacks, the Japanese Units inflicted heavy damages on the airfield and its facilities.

On November 14, while escorting Japanese transports in the face of furious counter-attacks by enemy aircraft, the Imperial Navy Forces encountered an enemy reinforcement fleet with two battleships and more than four large-type cruisers as its mainstay at a point northwest of Guadalcanal Island on the same night. In the fierce combat that ensued, called the Third Battle of the Solomons by the Imperial Headquarters, the Japanese Units smashed the major part of the enemy battleships and routed them toward the south.

These successive disasters of the American navy prove most conclusively that whatever hopes the Allies may have once held about launching a counter-offensive which would eventually develop into an attack on Japan itself have completely evaporated, for the Japanese Navy is still, and always will be, the master of the entire Pacific.



Scoring an achievement on the very first day of the current war that will go down in history as one of the most brilliant in the annals of naval warfare, Japan's mighty Navy has since scored a series of overwhelming victories and smashed every enemy counter-attack attempted, to gain complete mastery of the Greater East Asia Sea. Japan is indeed proud of its Navy, units of which present an impressive sight in the above picture. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

THE GREAT CORAL SEA BATTLE

Two U.S. Aircraft Carriers, One Battleship, One Cruiser and One Destroyer Were Sunk—98 Enemy Planes Downed

DRAMATIC EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT GIVEN

The stupendous opening curtain of one of the greatest naval engagements in history was raised on May 7 when the mighty Imperial Japanese Navy encountered the American fleet in the Coral Sea and after a gigantic duel, succeeded in sinking two aircraft carriers, one battleship, one cruiser and one destroyer, severely damaging two battleships and one cruiser, and downing 98 warplanes.

A dramatic eyewitness account of this historic naval engagement, the results of which America tried to "hush-hush" but which Japan immediately proclaimed to the entire world, was given by a member of the Japanese Naval Information Service who personally witnessed the fierce two-day battle on board the X Maru that accompanied the Imperial Fleet in the same encounter. His stirring report follows:

At 3:30 p.m., we started for the south, escorted by several warships which had been patrolling the adjoining waters. Another report indicated that several planes had left an undisclosed base on the afternoon of the same day to locate the exact position of the enemy fleet but their mission had been unsuccessful due to heavy clouds.

Subsequently, a radio report came through from the Imperial Air Force, It ran "We are going to start bombing. Tell us the enemy position." For some time after this, no message was received, but we learned later that a fleet of aircraft carriers of the Imperial Navy had steamed out of their base the same day.

The fighters and bombers of these aircraft carriers, after seeking the enemy fleet for two hours through the severe storm that was raging in that area, spotted a formidable fleet of enemy ships sailing in formation. Audaciously flying right into the teeth of deadly anti-aircraft fire, they had launched their attacks with bombs and torpedoes, instantly sinking one American battleship of the California type and severely crippling another battleship of the Warspite type.

This was the prelude to the full orchestra of the ferocious Japanese attack.

The pitch of the battle fought between the Japanese warplanes and the United States fleet, which had mobilized all available guns to stem the attack, reached such a point of frenzy that one of the Japanese fighting planes, after returning safely to its base, was found to have been pock-marked with at least 70 shots.

At about 4 p.m. the same day, we saw several Japanese destroyers sallying forth for the purpose of carrying out a night raid on the remaining enemy warships.

May 8, the second day of the Battle of the Coral Sea, dawned. At 7:15 a.m., a wireless message was received from another squadron of the Imperial Navy informing us that it was waging a fierce engagement with an enemy fleet which was heading straight for our Fleet.

This heralded the continuation of the gigantic naval battle which surprised the world and shattered the morale of the American public.

At the stroke of 9 a.m., a huge formation of fighters and bombers attacked the American aircraft carrier Saratoga. Several torpedoes released from the Japanese planes hit the Saratoga, which sank instantaneously.

Another formation of Imperial warplanes went after the aircraft carrier Yorktown hammer and

(Continued on Page 7)

Sail on, O Ship of Victory!
N.Y.K. LINE

No nation has ever gained victory without control of the sea. In view of the nature of the present World War, whose battlefields are so widely scattered, shipping is the most important factor, for on it hangs the decision of victory or defeat. The N.Y.K. Line, possessing a huge tonnage of sterling modern vessels, all manned by crews of faultless seamanship, is nobly rendering its services towards the final victory.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan
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of the Greater East Asia Sphere

ANGLO-DUTCH TYRANNY WIPED OUT FROM EAST INDIES AND BURMA

50 MILLION INHABITANTS FREED

Smashing Japanese Victory in Historic Java Campaign Was Gained in Record-Breaking Time

ENEMY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY

Supreme Commander Imamura Personally Led the Hazardous Landing Staged by Picked Troops

Significant among the gigantic campaigns launched by Japan in the South and brought to a successful conclusion with lightning speed in the early part of this year is that involving the historic operations carried out in Java for the liberation of 50,000,000 native inhabitants who had groaned and perspired blood under the yoke of the Dutch for over three centuries and four decades.

In this chronicle, which is presented in condensed form, are recorded the breath-taking battle off Bantam Bay, the hazardous strategy in capturing the main arteries leading to enemy strongholds, the trying ordeals of the soldiers after landing, and other events which led to the unconditional surrender of the combined Allied forces, as reported in a press interview at the War Ministry on April 28 by a Staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters with the rank of a lieutenant-colonel who shared the hardships of the Japanese officers and men throughout the epochal drive in Java.

One difficulty in conducting successful operations against Java arose from the difference in the state of development of the regions around the island, for although there were numerous airfields around Java—the chief objective of the Imperial Forces—they were of dubious value as bases of operation against Java even though captured after tremendous effort.

Landing at Davao

Immediately after the commencement of operations, a corps landed at Davao, an important point at the southern tip of Mindanao in the Philippine Islands. This corps, made up of natives of Kyushu, was known as the Sakaguchi Corps.

In a second jump, it promptly captured Holo Island to the west, and then within the space of 10 days made a third jump to land in the jungle land on Tarakan Island—the island of oil—speedily bringing the enemy airfield under control and forcing the surrender of several thousand enemy troops.

The real objective of its operations, however, was Bandjermasin in Borneo. But as the waters off Bandjermasin were extremely shallow as far as Surabaya on Java—in fact a natural trap for all large-sized merchant vessels—it was decided that the course from Balik Papan to Banjermasin would be covered in small boats. However, as the voyage was an extremely hazardous one, another unit simultaneously began a march by land to the same objective so as to be able to meet the situation which might be caused by the possible failure of the first unit advancing in boats.

These two groups of troops, surmounting great difficulties, succeeded in capturing the place which was their goal in a shorter space of time than scheduled, a miraculous feat considering that the first unit was constantly exposed to the menace of attacks by the enemy fleet and air force, while the second was compelled to traverse a course which had no roads.

Tandjoenkarang Falls

The X unit which came by sea then immediately marched southward and captured the airfield at Tandjoenkarang on the southern extremity of Sumatra.

Next to come within range of the Imperial Forces was Bali Island, a vital point considering that its capture meant the gaining of control of the air over Java. The Japanese immediately launched an attack, and despite stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy, captured it in short order.

In the interim, Timor, an island base for airplanes flying from Australia to the East Indies, was occupied by the same unit which landed at Amboina, the second largest port in the East Indies, a jump achieved under the very nose of Australia.

As a result of these spectacular operations by the Imperial Forces, Java became transfigured, so to speak, into a crab whose legs had all been cut off.

With all strategic enemy bases thus captured, preparations were immediately made for the general attack on Java, the real objective in the campaign, the prelude to which came with the Battle Off the Coast of Java, in which three Dutch cruisers were sent to the bottom.

In the meantime, however, Australia was rushing troops to reinforce the force in Java. This prompted the Japanese to make an immediate decision, that for the launching of transoceanic operations, a departure from precedent. This plan involved the landing of specially picked troops at several points on the island in widely deployed positions.

The X corps was to land at Kurakan, west of Surabaya, and to make a dash into that city, with the support of the Sakaguchi Unit which had already made a series of five jumps from the Philippine Islands. The Shoji Unit, which had participated in the X battle, joined the strategic campaign, and although exposed to great dangers, succeeded in controlling the Kalidjati airfield, the largest on Java, which was under the eye of the enemy stronghold at Bandoeng.

The X corps which landed on the northeastern extremity of Java, reduced Batavia and Buitenzorg. Then it captured Bandoeng. By this time, the distance separating the corps which was to land at Surabaya and the corps which was to land in west Java was equal to that between Tokyo and Shimonoseki.

Java Sea Entered

On the morning of February 27, Japanese transports entered the Java Sea, traveling in a southwesterly direction north of Batavia. Apparently the enemy knew nothing of the "cargoes" of troops, for no attack was made on any of the craft by the American and British naval forces.

The landing was set for midnight on March 1. At a certain hour, the first ship was sent off, and at another hour, the second. The third dispatch was to complete the landing. The ships, however, arrived there earlier than expected at 11:40 p.m. There was not a stir in the air, suggesting the possibility of a successful landing without bloodshed. However, after the arrival at the enemy shores of the first transport was signalled, the moderate sounds of guns were heard at the anchorage, soon to die out. According to reports from warships in the convoy, an enemy gunboat cruising near the anchorage was sunk by the Japanese Navy Forces.

About 16 kilometers east of the anchorage, two warships suddenly began to exchange furious fire with a lone destroyer. The latter, flying the Imperial Naval Ensign, had been sighted by the enemy cruisers on patrol and was being attacked. Suddenly, a formation of six enemy planes appeared overhead. Flying above the anchorage, they dropped a number of flare-bombs, turning night into day. Then swooping down, they unloosened bombs which caused high columns of water to rise as they exploded.

A-A Guns Open Fire

Anti-aircraft guns aboard an Imperial warship promptly opened fire with a roar. Tracer shells began to rain on the sea. In a different sector, another fierce naval encounter was in full progress.

Before long, another Japanese warship which had just arrived on the scene joined the fray, with the strength of the firing power on both sides becoming evenly matched.

In the fighting that took place during the landing operations, four ships had been damaged. Two of them belonged to the High Command. Only one ship was sunk. The others were still above water due to the shallowness of the sea.

Casualties in the Army were extremely light, with only a few missing, while the losses in the Navy were nil. The officers and soldiers on the front were overwhelmed with emotion when they heard that Supreme Commander Imamura himself had led his men during the landing operations, and upon confirmation of the report that he was safe and well, the men were further encouraged.

It was learned later that the cruisers which had attacked the Japanese ships were the Houston, a 10,000-ton American cruiser, and the Australian cruiser Perth, accompanied by several fast torpedo-boats. When the main force of the Imperial Navy came on the scene, however, the enemy cruisers were immediately sent to the bottom.

At the Field Headquarters, reports from the "Surabaya" Corps and the Shoji Unit were awaited. At daybreak, information was received to the effect that all troops had landed successfully, and that they were pushing on with their operations.

The advance units of the Imperial Forces were progressing rapidly, but the enemy had thoroughly destroyed the roads. All the roads in Java were lined with avenues of trees. The climate and soil favored the rapid growth of plants, and the trees had reached gigantic dimensions, their trunks measuring a meter in diameter. The enemy had planted explosives in the trunks of these trees and blown them up, so that the roads were strewn at intervals with these huge trunks. Some of the trees had been felled with saws, for the enemy had no time to dynamite them all in their hurry to escape.

Gaping holes yawned in the middle of the roads and progress was difficult. The holes had filled with water, and they were like lakes. Wooden poles sank out of sight when attempts were made to span bridges over them. Moreover, the enemy had scattered iron spikes on the roads to puncture the tires of the Japanese cars.

When the sun rose, the damp heat began to oppress the advancing troops. It was the most trying period of the year in Java

The commander of a sub-company of the Nasu Unit, at great risk, managed to capture a bridge in a country place called Pamarayan, north of Rancaspiton, which was south of Celam. It comprised a dam as well as a bridge over the Chijun River.

The seizure of this bridge enabled the Imperial Forces to advance to Merak, the landing point of the main army. The Nasu Unit advanced, and headed for Buitenzorg.

On the morning of March 3, a telegram came to the High Command. It ran as follows: "On the 1st, the Shoji Unit captured the Kalidjati Airfield at noon, and seized a large quantity of war materials. A portion of the materials are being used for the construction of bridges at Purwakarta and Krawang. This morning about 120 tanks and armored cars of the enemy are going from Bandoeng to Kalidjati, heading northward."

Enemy Starts Retreating

The Nasu Unit progressed eastward after crossing the Pamaranya Bridge. By the 3rd, Lubuliyan, 25 kilometers from Buitenzorg, was reached. From here, there were four roads to Buitenzorg. According to reports from the air units, the enemy in Batavia had started for Bandoeng from the 3rd, and were commencing a retreat. The storehouses at Tanjong Priok were in flames.

Buitenzorg was soon reached by a certain unit, and the commander immediately began a tour of the town. With reports flowing in to the effect that the native inhabitants were about to carry out large-scale plundering, the Japanese promptly hastened with all speed to the various menaced sectors to stay their hands. But it was too late. Since the Japanese had landed, the treatment of the Dutch and the wealthy Chinese by the native inhabitants had been savage in the extreme. Centuries of oppression had ended with the successful action of the Japanese, and the native inhabitants were out for revenge. However, with the steady influx of additional Japanese troops, peace and order was soon restored.

With Batavia's fall and the occupation of all other strategic strongholds, the climax was soon reached with the unconditional surrender of all the enemy forces.

Greatly feared on the battlefield by the enemy, but loved as a brother by friends, is the Japanese warrior who is never too busy with his regular duties to find time to render acts of kindness or give words of advice to the native inhabitants of the occupied territories. Here a member of a Japanese Special Landing Party is seen fast making new friends. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Brilliant Victory at Palembang Marked Unparalleled Feat

Japan's Intrepid Paratroops Staged One of Most Daring Surprise Attacks In History

In one of the most daring surprise attacks in history, Imperial Japanese Army warplanes ripped the skies above Palembang, Sumatra, in broad daylight February 14. Suddenly and without warning, swarms of intrepid paratroops leaped from these craft, descending on their objectives, an airfield and oil refineries. Thus was raised the stupendous opening curtain over one of the greatest battles of all time. Never before in the annals of modern warfare was there such a fierce blizzard from the sky.

Today marking the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, no journal can afford to miss the scoop of retracing the historic Palembang campaign carried out by the Japanese Army. Indelible scenes of the stirring action which were vividly described in the report submitted by Lieutenant Etsutaro Tokunaga, one of the heroic veterans, shortly after the operation was carried out, are therefore reproduced herewith in condensed story form.

On February 6, a large formation of Japanese planes left a base in French Indo-China. Arriving at another base at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, the passengers of the planes, members of one of the most dreaded units of the Japanese Army—the paratroops—underwent ground training and adjusted their equipment.

At sunset on a later date, the planes again took to the air, this time to wing their way to their foremost advance base.

On the night of February 13, final arrangements were made in regard to the planes which were to cooperate in the operation, and then the men dined together. . . . maybe for the last time.

The morrow soon came, a day fraught with a million dangers, a day in which a group of determined men was to startle the world and pave the way for Japan's smashing successes in the Netherlands East Indies by taking death-leaps from above the clouds to capture strategic enemy positions.

At 9 a.m., the squadron of planes was ready, and the paratroops piled in, all in the highest of spirits. The formation flew southward, silver wings gleaming in the sunlight.

Arriving over the Malacca Strait, black smoke mixed with fiery flames licking up from below indicated that the siege of Singapore, Britain's last stronghold in East Asia, was being pushed furiously by the Imperial ground units. The planes continued their flight in a southeasterly direction along the coast of Sumatra Island. A dense mist ambushed them above a locality near Muntok on Banka Island, blindfolding the pilots for 10 minutes.

As the planes neared Palembang, they split into two groups, one to speed to the airfield, and the other to the oil refineries. The landing operations of the parachutists started at the zero hour of 11:26 a.m.

A graphic description of the attack on the airfield comes first in order.

The immediate neighborhood of the enemy airplane base was densely covered with shrubbery, with a forest of gum trees to the south of the road leading to Jambi from Palembang, and awe-inspiring jungle land within.

After bailing out of his plane and reaching terra firma without mishap, the commander of the unit began to trek into the wilds of the jungle. He was soon joined by 10 of his troops.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Okumoto and another group of soldiers had also completed their courageous descent and were marching toward the airfield. They were soon spotted by the enemy, however, for a group of 60 rushed toward them in four trucks. Putting himself at the head of five of his troops, Lieutenant Okumoto allowed the onrushing enemy troops to come within 10 meters of him and then his revolver barked, spitting fire and lead. The first bullet hit the driver of the nearest enemy truck, instantly killing him. Without a chauffeur, the vehicle sped on for a short distance, and overturned. The second truck collided with the overturned vehicle, and it, too, overturned.

Losing no time, Lieutenant Okumoto and his men charged, and made short work of 20 enemy troopers, while those remaining took to their heels. In this scuffle, Lieutenant Okumoto was wounded, with only four of his men killed or wounded.

A scout dispatched by the commander of the unit rushed up at this point, and guided Lieutenant Okumoto and his men to the position occupied by the commander. Cutting off of the retreat channels of the enemy being the immediate plan of campaign, a certain corps was ordered to advance to a certain post. The remainder of the company marched into the jungles.

Meanwhile, the enemy troops, guessing the spot where the Japanese paratroops had descended, also advanced into the jungles and a fierce open encounter soon ensued.

During the clashes, the commander of the Japanese unit was frequently seen leading fierce charges against groups of enemy troops.

One sergeant unsheathed his sword and dashed into an enemy position, giving the enemy a taste of cold Yamato steel. Although he soon fell before a hail of bullets, his was a glorious death. Another sergeant cut down two men in the vanguard of the enemy, while a lieutenant and a handful of men, putting up a stand in the direct path of enemy troops attempting a charge on six automobiles, shot one soldier after another as the vehicles approached, accounting for 20 or 30 enemy dead before the ultimate development of a head-on clash. This brave officer then charged, despite a serious wound in his abdomen, and brought his men through the attack with flying colors.

Amidst the din and clash of battle, night fell, and with it came a squall. By this time, only about 200 enemy troops remained in the neighborhood of the airfield, but they no longer possessed any spirit to fight.

Consequently, by 7:20 p.m., the Japanese fully completed the occupation of the airfield. Subsequent investigations revealed that the defense of the airfield had consisted of 13 anti-aircraft guns and five anti-aircraft machine-guns. None of the Japanese planes were damaged.

The area in which the oil refineries were located was extremely swampy, with the neighborhood dotted with shrubs, while one sector was flooded with water. There were no means of communication unless one was willing to wade through the swamps.

Palembang appeared to the paratroops as a dirty city, although good roads, many surfaced with asphalt, were found near the refineries. How to capture the refineries without damaging the roads constituted one of the main problems which faced the paratroops.

A dramatic prelude to the attack by the Japanese parachutists came in the form of a terrific barrage of fire from over 10 enemy anti-aircraft guns, with the plane occupied by Lieutenant Suda hit by one of the shells. The brave officer, however, self-blasted his machine.

Paratroops Go Into Action

At this point, with cold calculation and without any fear of the unknown, the courageous Imperial paratroops began to leap successively from their craft, each to blossom forth into a white flower of silk gracefully floating in space—floating downward to plant firm roots in a region infested with hostile enemy units.

Fortunately, all the paratroops landed safely, each carefully avoiding the tanks of the refineries in the descent.

The attack on the refineries was launched at 11:45 a.m.

The first enemy equipment to be destroyed were the aerials of the wireless tower, following which a Japanese flag was unfurled atop the topping in the face of severe enemy fire, a most hazardous task.

Shortly after this operation, enemy troops were seen advancing amidst the tanks of the refineries.

As evening approached, the foes decided to advance, and by 9 p.m., severe fighting ensued, with the enemy troops hurling hand-grenades. However, by 3 a.m., the enemy was completely silenced.

By 8:40 a.m. the following day, the complete occupation of the oil refineries and offices was achieved.

"With Firmness We Fight, With Kindness We Build"

DARING STRATEGY MARKED DRIVE

Imperial Forces Took Less Than 4 Months in Which to Crush Anglo-Chungking Forces in Burma

GREAT NATURAL OBSTACLES WERE OVERCOME

Surprise Tactics Carried Out With Grim Determination and Daring Paved Way To Victory

The great Japanese victory over the combined Anglo-Indian and Chungking forces in the Burma area marked another brilliant campaign which stands out in bold relief in the one-year history of the War of Greater East Asia.

It was in January that the Imperial Forces, under Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma area, commenced a drive that in less than four months was to see the collapse of all enemy resistance in that area and the complete isolation of the main connecting link between Chungking and the United States and Britain.

The campaign can be divided into two phases; the first covering the operations from Thailand to Rangoon by way of south Burma and the second covering the operations from Rangoon to Mandalay and its vicinity. The first phase was launched with the object of reducing the focal point of the Chiang-aid route by the capture of south Burma and Rangoon, thereby preparing the ground for ensuing military activity, and the second phase was conducted with the objective of completely annihilating the Anglo-Chungking troops which were invading Burma, thereby strengthening Japan's military pressure on Chungking, and at the same time of securing the stability of Burma.

Tavoy Soon Occupied

After the border was crossed, the Imperial Forces soon occupied Tavoy and then on January 31 routed the enemy and captured the stronghold at Moulmein. Great hardships were experienced, however, and the dense jungles presented almost insurmountable obstacles. The British at Tavoy did not for a moment dream that the Japanese would be able to traverse the jungles and enter Burma. They apparently expected an attack from the sea, with the Japanese using Victoria Point as their base and were making the necessary preparations to meet such tactics when the Imperial troops broke through the jungles and stormed into Tavoy.

Rangoon was the next objective and here was witnessed fighting so fierce and the scale of warfare so extensive as to be comparable to the battle fought by the Napoleonic troops in the Alps. By February 10 the Japanese troops had completed all preparations and began crossing the Salween River in boats and rafts. At that time the Chungking troops, marching southward along the Burma Route began to mass in the neighborhood of Mandalay and three divisions of the enemy, posted on the northern frontier of Thailand, were in a position to menace the Imperial troops from the rear and flank.

Chiangsters Lured Out

In attacking Rangoon, the Japanese purposely acted as if they were ignorant of the existence of these Chungking troops and exposed themselves to the enemy. Thus, the tactic was adopted of attacking Rangoon from the north in order to lure out the Chungking troops. Misled by the bold move and underestimating the strength of the Japanese, the Chiang troops sallied forth to the south of Mandalay. But instead of advancing further north at that moment, the Japanese cut back and launched a furious attack on Rangoon which was captured on March 8. Thus fell the Allied base for extending aid to the Chungking forces and the first phase of the campaign came to a successful conclusion.

The second phase was conducted soon afterward and consisted of a gigantic mopping-up campaign. The Japanese troops in Burma were joined by other units which had arrived by sea following the fall of Singapore and a joint thrust northward was then launched.

The enemy was strongly entrenched and was determined to stick to his positions until the advent of the rainy season when it was expected that the Japanese troops would find it impossible to advance due to the flooded conditions of the territory. It must be mentioned here that the Chungking and Anglo-Indian forces occupied a line between Yamethin and Zenangyoung across the area to the south of which run the Sittang and Irrawaddy rivers. Paddy fields and bogs make up almost the entire territory and during the rainy season the whole of this district, with the exception of clusters of villages along the railway, is under water.

Bold Plan Devised

The Japanese, however, devised a bold plan of coping with the situation—a plan of immediately encircling the enemy. The tactic was to apply pressure in the area along the Rangoon-Mandalay road, and while his attention was directed thereto, to move troops which were already placed on both flanks of the enemy, further forward and thus to cut off the line of retreat. In other words, the Japanese planned to intercept the line of retreat of the Chungking troops by making an advance through the province of Shan along the Nu River (the upper stream of the Salween). As for the Anglo-Indian troops, the Japanese planned to cut off their line of retreat by penetrating the area along the Irrawaddy River and making a thrust at India.

It was along the line between Toungoo and Prome that the drive was started and it fell to the lot of two units which had taken part in the battle for Rangoon to secure this line. A third unit started in the direction of Toungoo and a fourth headed for the Prome area.

Toungoo Fell March 30

Then following a bitter battle in which the Japanese met and defeated the 200th Division of the Chungking Army, the pick of General Chiang's forces, Toungoo fell on March 30. The Japanese unit which captured this point was then reinforced by the tank and heavy artillery units which had landed at Rangoon and headed further northward.

During this time, a certain unit which had landed at Rangoon moved secretly by automobile and railway into the hilly district east of Toungoo. Behind it followed another unit which had also landed at Rangoon. These two units, later joined by a third unit, forming a central front, then started to launch daring attacks on Mandalay. And this was the signal for the Japanese forces on the western section of the front to go into action.

The Japanese attacks were so terrific that the enemy forces in the Shan district were soon forced to withdraw and it was at this moment that the X unit which had left a point in the southern part of Shan Province began a northward advance to complete the encirclement of the enemy. This unit, however, had to overcome numerous difficulties before it was in a position to deal the coup de grace to the enemy. There was not a single bridge that the enemy had left undamaged in retreating. Nevertheless, the daring Japanese move was crowned with success and on April 29, the auspicious date of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, the important stronghold of Lashio was captured.

Mandalay Is Captured

Only two days later, on May 1, Mandalay fell and after that the war situation developed into a series of pursuits of retreating enemy forces and mopping-up work.

While the Japanese mopping-up operations were in progress, the occupation of Akyab, a key point of the British forces stationed in India, was effected on May 4.

On May 5, Lungling and Tameng, situated on the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy River, were occupied and then on May 8 the capture of Myitkyina was effected. The unit which occupied Lashio was responsible for these victories and the speed with which it covered ground is nothing short of amazing. About 1,000 kilometers were traversed in 18 days; or a distance of over 50 kilometers a day, and this through mountain regions in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

Two days later, on May 10, Tengyueh, on the Nu River, was occupied and with its fall the Kweitung Bridge on the Burma Route was finally placed under Japanese control. And, with the capture of Tengyueh, all overland connecting links between Chungking and the Anglo-American powers were completely severed.

Thus, in a period covering less than four months since the Japanese Forces crossed the Burma border, the whole of the area was occupied.

NAVY WILL BATTLE UNTIL VICTORY WON

(Continued From Page 3 Column 8)

sources on or along the coast of the Pacific converted this expanse of water into the most important ocean in the world during the 20th century.

Under such circumstances, the battle between the Japanese and the American naval forces for supremacy in the Pacific in the current War of Greater East Asia is no doubt the most important. For, its future development not only will be the key which will decide the result of the war, but also will have a great effect on the general aspect of the war in Europe. It might also be mentioned that the fight between the Japanese and the British navies for supremacy in the Indian Ocean which surrounds India, the treasure-house of Britain, bears importance only next to the foregoing American-Japanese naval rivalry.

It is by far of deep significance that the strategy of the Imperial Navy at the outset of the war was centered in annihilating the mainstay of the American navy in Pearl Harbor and that of the British Far Eastern Fleet in Singapore. Thus, the success of these operations during the first stage of war was gained with relative ease as the Japanese Forces obtained command of the sea and air in the Southwest Pacific. Needless to say, the main object of subsequent campaigns in the Greater East Asiatic zone was to make more intact this dominant position through close cooperation between the Imperial Army and Navy.

Air Control Important

It is a foregone conclusion that the naval operations in the Pacific as well as in the Indian Ocean are to form a foundation for other operations to follow, but first of all, to assume command of the air must be the primary objective toward this end.

For the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is absolutely imperative to acquire command of the air and seas in areas girdling the occupied territories. In a nutshell, it can simply be stated that the consequences of naval operations, both offensive and defensive, will play a dominant role in determining the general aspect of the War of Greater East Asia.

III.

Let us now pause and review the war situation in Europe. In the battle between the Italo-German forces and the British, or between those of Germany and the Soviet Union, the necessity of mastery of the seas is easily recognized. The Reich-Soviet clash has aspects of a war on land between two continental nations, but nevertheless, the problem over command of the seas can, by no means, be looked upon lightly. The life and death struggle for Stalingrad does not merely stop at the military value of the city, but it involves a grave situation on which depends the severance of the route of transportation on the Volga, the great artery of the Soviet Union. This is the reason why many Soviet forces were concentrated in the defense of Stalingrad at all costs in a desperate effort to maintain the vital transportation route on this river.

Again, in the Caucasus operations, unless and until the control of the Black Sea is placed in the hands of the German forces, a difficult situation is bound to arise. The fact that a considerable volume of supplies is still being sent to the Soviet Union from Britain and the United States, though the volume has been on the decrease, explains, in itself, that even land operations are at a great disadvantage unless mastery of the seas is first attained.

British Not Masters

In war between Germany and Britain, although the distance involved is rather short, anyone is ready to admit that the command of the English Channel is a vitally important factor in prosecuting the war. However, it is hardly possible to assert that Britain has the complete mastery of this stretch of water.

This was proved beyond the slightest doubt when the German fleet, which had been taking shelter in northern France, successfully escaped through the Strait of Dover in broad daylight. The recent attempt of the Allied forces in landing at Dieppe, which ended in a miserable failure, also endorsed the fact that the British mastery of the Channel is incomplete. Especially at present when the Japanese submarines are active in the Atlantic, the British position in the English Channel should be regarded as having been put into further jeopardy.

But it must nevertheless be considered next to impossible for Germany to carry the war to the British Isles unless she places this Channel completely in her hands. Consequently, we can well suppose that major operations between Germany and Britain centering around England will not be launched in the near future.

Meanwhile, various indications point to a conclusion that the problem of forming the second front in Europe by Britain and the United States has ended in another "rubber cheque," for the landing of troops alone will be far from sufficient to attain the object of creating a reliable second front. The question of supplying food and munitions to the men must be taken into consideration, but it may be said to be impossible to achieve this goal unless safety in maritime transportation is foreseen.

The operations of the German and Italian navies in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic are not based on the objective of acquiring mastery of these vast areas but their chief purpose is to carry on a blockade through destruction of enemy commerce. It is, however, common knowledge among naval experts today that the enemy cannot be brought to its knees so easily only by destruction of commerce.

However, in the case of England, which depends on the overseas nations for three-fourths of its supply of foodstuffs, blockade warfare will result in a grave situation if the present rate of losses, nearly 1,000,000 tons of bottoms per month, by Italo-German submarine activities, continues. In this sense, it must be admitted that the destruction of enemy commerce by Germany and Italy is achieving considerable results.

The development on the North African front will have an important connection with the mastery of the Mediterranean. The sea-saw condition on that front during 1941 may well be ascribed to the fact that the Mediterranean was still under British control. However, the lively activities of the Italo-German navies in this sea with the advent of 1942 created difficulties for the British fleet to maintain this dominant position. As a result, the British fleet stationed at the port of Alexandria was obliged to take temporary shelter elsewhere.

But today, the most important of the British operations is to keep the Suez Canal intact in her power, and therefore, the country exercised its all-out effort to acquire command of the Mediterranean. The stalemate on the North African front, which resulted again due to the foregoing circumstances, must have been unavoidable for the Italo-German side, which was absorbed in the war with the Soviet Union.

IV.

It is hardly necessary to reiterate that the main object of the Imperial Navy, which has completed the first stage of the War of Greater East Asia, lies in the annihilation of the combined Anglo-American fleet. With the death-blow dealt on the remnant fleet of the United States during the Battle of the South Pacific on October 26 and the Third Battle of the Solomons on November 12 the Japanese Navy has assumed complete command of the South Pacific.

"Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia"

The brilliant war results attained by the Imperial Navy during the past 11 months since the outbreak of war include 19 enemy battleships either sunk or damaged; 16 aircraft-carriers sunk or damaged; 61 cruisers sunk or damaged; 65 destroyers sunk or damaged; 6 special-service vessels sunk, damaged or captured; 128 submarines sunk or damaged; 16 gunboats sunk, damaged or captured; 7 mine-layers sunk or damaged; 10 mine-sweepers sunk, damaged or captured; 13 torpedo-boats sunk, damaged or captured; 42 smaller warships sunk, damaged or captured; 5 specially-built warships sunk or damaged; and 3 warships of unknown type damaged.

This brings the total of enemy men-of-war sunk, damaged or captured to an amazing figure of 391. In addition, the Japanese Navy sank, damaged or captured an aggregate of 898 merchantmen and shot down or destroyed on the ground no less than 3,800 enemy aircraft a spectacular accomplishment unparalleled in history.

Enemy's Backbone Cracked

Particularly noteworthy in this connection is the undeniable fact that a large number of battleships, aircraft-carriers and cruisers forming the mainstay of the enemy fleet was included in the list of the sunk or damaged. This naval feat was made possible simply because the Imperial Navy, from the very outset of the war, considered the acquisition of the command of the seas as the first objective and stuck completely to its attainment.

Time is yet immature to forecast as to what strategy the Japanese Navy, which has brought under its control the major portion of the vast Pacific in a short space of less than a year, may resort to in the second year of war. It is possible, however, to emphasize that the Imperial Navy will strive for the attainment of the goal of annihilating the Anglo-American fleet in close cooperation with the Italo-German navies, and that it will not lay down its arms until the complete command of the whole of the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean is definitely attained. For, only then, will the Imperial Navy, with the collaboration of Italo-German forces, be able to achieve the great task of establishing a New Order in this world to contribute to world civilization. There is not the slightest doubt that Germany and Italy, which are currently fighting for a common objective in Europe, will spare no effort in according an all-out cooperation to the Japanese Navy. (November 21, 1942).

With peace and order completely restored, native inhabitants in the Southern Regions go about their daily work with smiles and contentment, their future safe and secure under Japanese protection. In the photo above, an open-air barber shop in Kuchin, Borneo, does a roaring trade. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

JAPAN NOW POISED FOR COUP DE GRACE

(Continued From Page 3 Column 1)

or "vanquished." The world situation thus has been utterly altered from the time when the United States and Britain were supreme.

We, the Japanese, have our lives at stake in the war to defeat the United States and Britain. Our determination is of such a quality that, if this war objective cannot be fulfilled in our times, it is to be carried forward to the next generation and, if still it is not yet done, it is to be turned over to the succeeding generations. The United States and Britain should know that a temporary compromise or a feeling of mercy will not move Japan to stop the war. They also should know that Japan is not thinking of anything that may bring a camouflaged and fraudulent peace such as the one concluded to end World War I.

The United States and Britain should now be prepared to choose between life and death. They should particularly see that war is not a form of sports. Hot-headed critics in America in their excitement are out to "spill the blood of the Japanese people to the last man." Against this hysteric opinion among Americans we should like to set forth our cool determination "to kill American soldiers and sailors to the last man."

Non-Belligerents Protected

It has been, and is Japan's consistent policy that no blood of innocent people, whether at battle or home front, or of kindred or alien race should be spilled. Japan has so far been hoping and endeavoring to adhere to this generous policy. In the future, too, this spirit of Bushido will remain unshaken.

Whatever violent opinion is advanced by reckless American critics and whatever atrocities and inhuman acts are perpetrated by enemy troops desiring to take revenge for their defeat, Japan, prompted by a sense of honor and noblesse oblige, which are traditional of Bushido, will never act in retaliation against enemy citizens, because they are only helpless "victims" of their frenzied leaders and are forced to obey their orders. However, if any inhuman act is committed by American fighting men, Japan will take swift and relentless counter-measures in the name of stern war, whether such is done by a ranking officer or private. American leaders should fully reconsider the heavy punishment meted out to the American air officers for their brutal acts during their air raid on Tokyo last spring.

The Japanese despise exaggeration, they reject fraud. Straightforwardness and diligence alone are respected. This is the morality by which the Japanese lead their life. Their life may be epitomized by these two words.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Imperial Japanese Headquarters has been making a frank announcement on the results of each warfare, including damage on our side, the quantity of war trophies and other details. In it there is nothing that does not tally with the facts connected with the number of soldiers, guns, warships and other items. Anything that is ambiguous and has not yet been properly verified is not mentioned in its official communiques. This is the very reason why all the countries of the world are placing full confidence in the announcements of the Imperial Japanese Headquarters.

No Overestimation

The same can be said of our fighting strength. We, the Japanese, will never overestimate the fighting strength of our own, although we may underestimate it. The loyal subjects of His Majesty the Emperor are only concerned, day in and day out, lest their efforts to support the Throne may not meet His expectations.

However hard the former American Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, may advertise the fighting strength of Japan in an alarming tone and how often the White House may try to intimidate Japan by citing astronomical figures for American armament expansion, we have enough composure to judge their childish maneuvers with coolness and unbiased judgment. The composure is a sense of superiority and right that only a victor country of war is privileged to enjoy. We are quite aware of the fact that America has the greatest war resources in the world, that the Americans are a daring and tenacious nation, and that America will not be vanquished at a blow or two. Yes, we do know the enemy very well. However, Japan of today is not the Japan of 1937, when the China Affair broke out. Roosevelt and Hull must know that an attempt at intimidation on, and conciliation with, Japan are no longer of any use.

The War of Greater East Asia has just gone through one full year. Japan's strategic position has become absolutely undefeatable north or south, as a result of her brilliant military exploits during the first-period operations. Her strategic position naturally has changed. Japan's advance will not be from her mainland, but from her newly-secured bases in the far south and north to the east and west and this operation will be carried out with more than sufficient strength in reserve.

The advance will be launched from a base nearest the enemy, not from a remote base, to a desired goal at a desired time and effective new operations will be conducted from time to time. The main line of American defense is said to be a line with Hawaii in the center and Alaska and Australia as the two wing bases. Behold the vanguards of the Japanese Forces poised for action against the enemy just a step to the main defensive line of the United States. The mighty main strengths of the Japanese Army and Navy are waiting for a chance to strike with a deadly aim the main enemy defensive line protecting the American Continent.

A. A. Line Penetrated

As the German army, Japan's allied forces, has broken through the A A Line (Archangel-Astrakhan), the major defensive line of the Soviet army, at Stalingrad, the greatest stronghold on it, so Japan's penetration of the American main defensive line will be carried out at the most vital point.

We, the Japanese, call the advance of Japan, which will be kept up in the future, "an attack in pursuit." The Japanese are entering into a situation of this "pursuit attack" without relaxing over their brilliant victories during the first stage of the war, but in high and tense spirits worthy of a victor country. They are determined to fight to the end a long drawn-out war, lasting a 100 years if need be and are marching onward toward a "permanent pursuit offensive."

Surplus strength resulting from a temporary termination of the southern campaigns will, in the meanwhile, surge upon the enemy like a tidal wave, as the "pursuit attack" progresses. This is the real aspect and resolve of Japan, as it emerges just one year after the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Great Battle In the Coral Sea

(Continued From Page 5)

tongs, immediately sinking her with air torpedoes.

Other smaller formations launched decisive attacks on the main enemy battleships which were chaperoning the aircraft carriers, putting them out of commission.

Meanwhile, scores of enemy warplanes, taking off from the aircraft carriers, attacked the Japanese Fleet, but most of them fell easy prey to the fighting planes of the Imperial Navy in fierce dogfights.

Thus ended the spectacular sea battle in which the valor and perseverance, perfect discipline, faultless service, skill and unconquerable vitality of the men of the Imperial Navy crowned Japan with additional glory.

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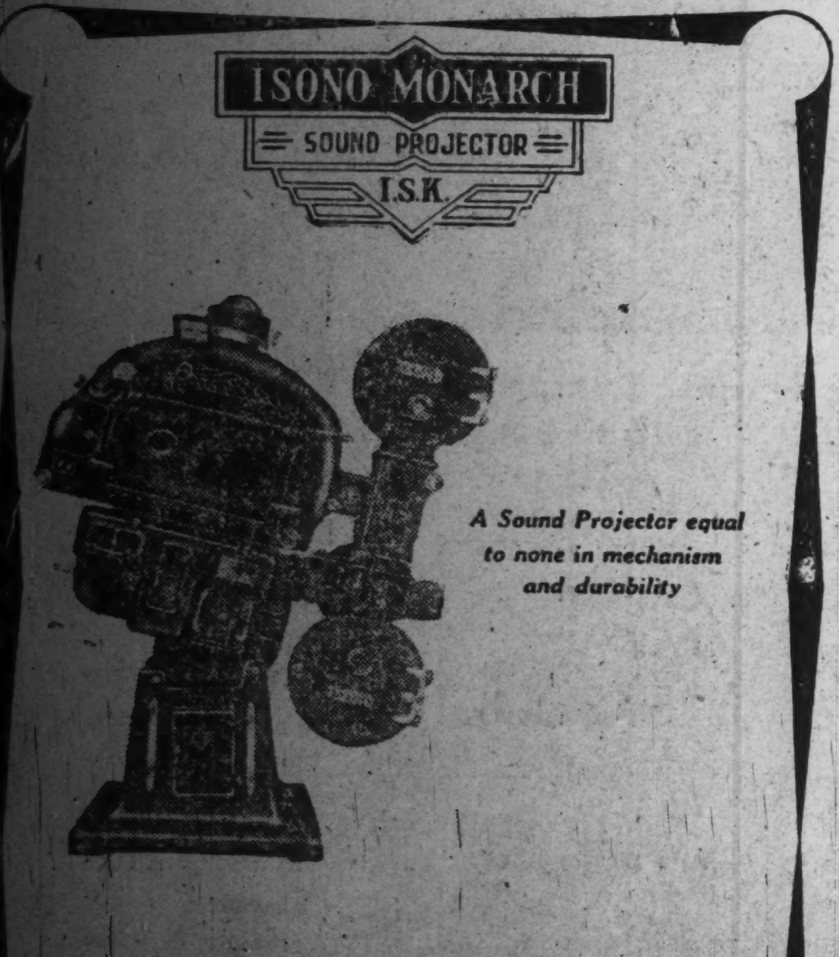
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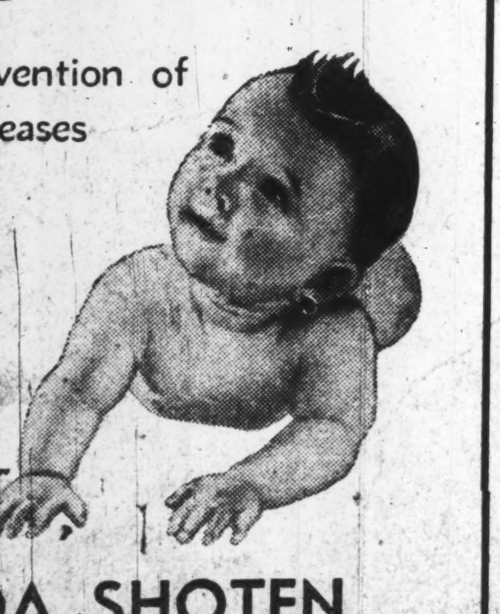

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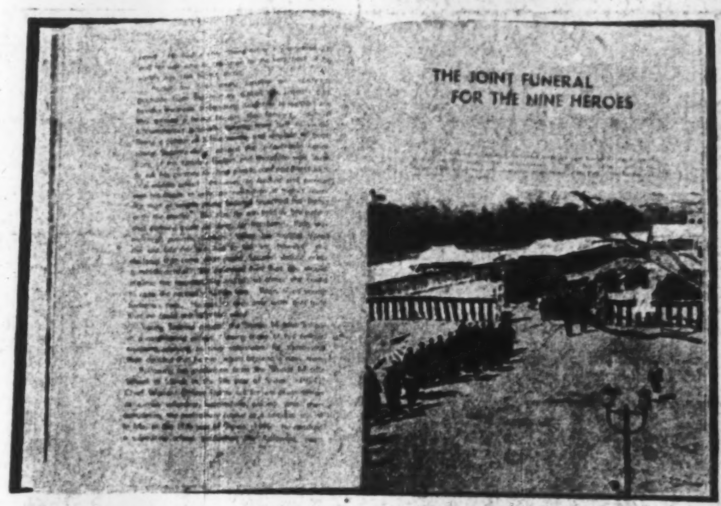

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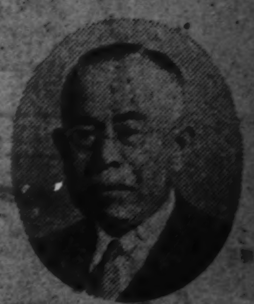

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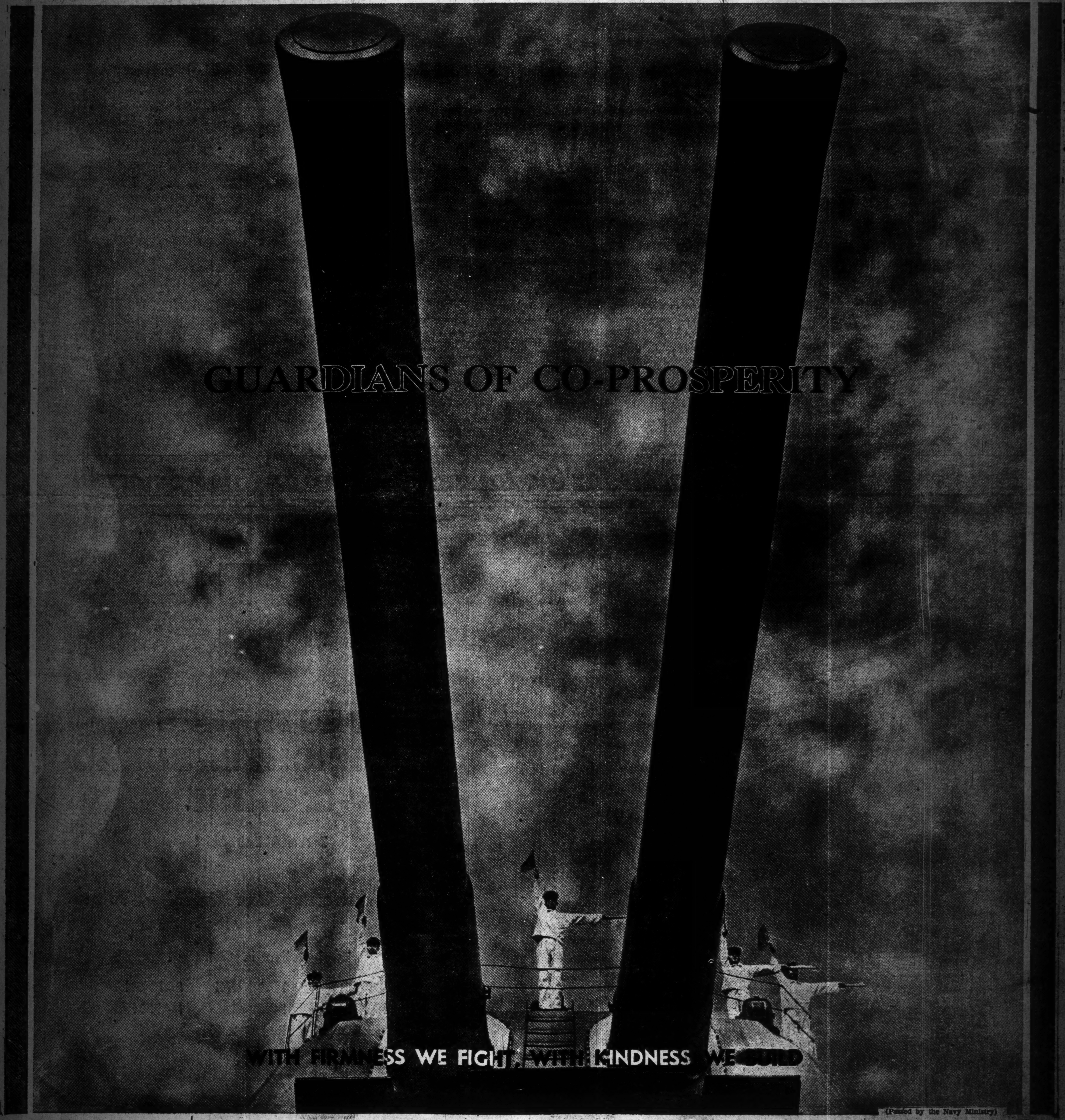

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JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE IS TO RIGHT WRONGS AND VINDICATE JUSTICE

AIMS FOR A NEW WORLD ORDER

In a Year Marked With Grand Achievements, the Foundation for Greater East Asia Has Been Laid

By
Major Takashi Hirakushi
Staff Member of the Army Press
Section of the Imperial
Headquarters

PART I. War Exploits in the Past Year

A total of 2,521,050 square kilometers, more than 3.7 times the size of the Japanese mainland, with 93,680,000 inhabitants, nearly the total population of Japan—such is the area under occupation by the Imperial Army in the South.

The enemy belligerent force was about 505,000 strong, distributed as follows: 15,000 at Hongkong, 100,000 in the Philippines, 120,000 in Malaya, 120,000 in the former Dutch East Indies and 150,000 in Burma.

Of these, about 35½ divisions were annihilated, while 337,000 troops were taken prisoner, tabulated as follows: 25,000 U.S., 64,000 British, 24,000 Dutch, 44,000 Chungking and 180,000 others, including 100,000 Indonesians.

The trophies of war include 3,763 guns, 1,440 tanks, 31,589 motorcars, 200 and a few score aircraft, another 1,700 shot down and destroyed, 11,548 heavy and light machine-guns, 216,714 rifles, 12,200 locomotives and passenger and freight carriages, 50 seacraft totaling 125,000 tons, etc.—the list would be endless.

Over one-half of the globe is now the sphere of activity of the Imperial Navy. It has ramified, in the east, to the western coast of the United States across an expanse of 8,300 kilometers, in the west, to Madagascar, South Africa, 12,000 kilometers away; in the south, to southern Australia across a distance of 8,000 kilometers; in the north, to Dutch Harbor 4,700 kilometers beyond. It is a scale unprecedented in the annals of the world. A "hand-shake" between the Japanese Navy on the one hand and the German and Italian Navies on the other is actually taking place in the Indian and the Atlantic Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea.

The enemy warships and other seacraft that fell prey to the Imperial Navy up to the Battle of the South Pacific are far beyond count by us Army men. We will leave it to the Navy to publish the figures.

On the Chinese continent, incessant mopping-up operations are in progress in North, Central and South China. Even after the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Army Forces in China engaged over 1,500,000 enemy troops with such heavy casualties on their side as 110,000 odd thousand bodies left behind and 40,000 odd thousand taken prisoner.

Behind these brilliant exploits are precious sacrifices paid by Japan, to whom this war is a death-defying struggle. The Army's sacrifices are 10,000 war dead; 20,000 odd thousand war wounded, 500 aircraft and 100,000 odd thousand tons of seacraft.

PART II. What the War Exploits Will Bring

These exploits, purchased at the price of death, have been far from in vain. In addition to laying the foundation for the construction of Greater East Asia, they have spurred the metamorphosis which the whole world is witnessing today.

The Allies have lost a substantial and powerful armed strength and, with it, all their strategic points and bases against both the East and the West. The recapture of these points and bases is utterly hopeless as long as the mighty Imperial Forces exist.

Then, too, the loss of such key resources of the South as rubber, tin, hemp, tungsten, quinine, etc. will prove a serious hindrance to America and Britain in their future conduct of the war.

Far-reaching, indeed, has been the psychological effect which their successive ignonimous defeats have had on their nationals and dependencies, with all Government attempts at covering up the situation proving almost futile.

The South American countries and other neutral countries are finding themselves in a dilemma between overt and covert subservience to the United States.

Australia and India, in particular, exposed to the fury of our might, have abandoned their dependence on Britain and are utterly at a loss what to do.

The Chungking regime, completely isolated from the Allied camp, can only head straight for its doom—total collapse.

No less significant has been the effect of the War of Greater East Asia on the situation in Europe. When the German-Soviet combat came to a stalemate, America and Britain rallied somewhat and showed a gesture of offensive in North and West Africa. By the new situation in East Asia, however, America and Britain had their strength for use on the European front slashed, and in consequence the war situation in West Asia, North Africa and on the German-Soviet front progressed in favor of the Axis. Japan's successive victories envigorated Germany and Italy as if the victories were their own.

The upshot of all this has been that the United States and Britain have recently been compelled to switch over from their "Europe first" to a "Japan first" policy. With Britain and the Soviet Union, apparently, having lost hope for the future, a crisis is looming within the Allied camp.

As against this, further strengthened have been the ties binding Japan, Germany and Italy. The visit of Japanese submarines at a German port and the joint operations between the Japanese and the Axis Navies in the Indian Ocean have struck terror home to the enemy.

PART III. One Year of Construction

In the short span of one year since Japan rose with a sword of chastisement against the four-century-old American-British aggression in East Asia, Japan has been able to bolster fighting strength while prosecuting this war. This is due solely to construction in the South.

Imperial Japan is essentially a land of chivalry. Be it remembered, however, that this chivalry is fundamentally different from the armed force which America and Britain use as a means of aggression and exploitation. It aims to right the wrongs and to vindicate justice to the whole world. Diffusion of the Imperial Way—that is Japan's lofty ideal. This ideal if not of recent origin: it was the spirit that guided the founding of the Empire. It has been demonstrated in the Manchurian Incident and in the China Affair, both of which are wars for construction.

In the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand and French Indo-China, to say nothing of Manchoukuo and China, have been collaborating with Japan, while the Burmese, Filipinos and Malays have cooperated no small measure in our operations. This testifies to the fact that the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia, having regained their consciousness as East Asians, have rallied to the cause of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under Japan's leadership and of perfecting a new order based on morality and mutual prosperity, a family-like concord and unity that is essentially Oriental.

As soon as the fires of war subsided, military administration was inaugurated in the occupied areas. That marked the commencement of construction work. Since the restoration and maintenance of peace and order forms the basis of all administrative affairs, military administration has been enforced in the occupied areas by the occupying Forces.

But the military administration is not a negative function for the maintenance of peace and order alone. It fully assumes the special characteristics of modern warfare which necessitates fighting and construction at one and the same time. Side by side with enforcing administration in the occupied areas, we must take positive steps in the field of economy, such as the tapping of resources and the promotion of development undertakings. That is part and parcel of military administration. Our military administration, therefore, definitely has constructional functions.

Enough has been said to show that, right from the day that American-British influences were stamped out, the sound of our hammer of construction began to reverberate and is still reverberating with added vigor. We are not at liberty to disclose details. In conclusion, however, we can say that self-sufficiency in vital resources has been attained and that an economic structure that will remain unshakable by a 100-year war has been perfected.

PART IV. What Next?

December 8, 1942, has come rolling by and the war has entered upon its second year—the year when, on the military side, the invincible Japanese Army and Navy, giving full play to their subtle strategy, will stage grandiose operations for the annihilation of America and Britain; the year when, side by side with such grand-scale military operations, a powerful national march forward toward construction must be kept up; the year when the war theater, instead of being confined within the South, will expand to the whole world; the year when the tasks awaiting fulfilment in Greater East Asia and in the Pacific must be accomplished at a bound.

In parallel with these large-scale military operations, a gigantic war for the construction of Greater East Asia, nay of a new world, will be prosecuted, a war for the eclipse of the old order and the setting up of a better culture.

Japan has emerged on the theater before the dazzling footlights. Lo and behold! the curtain has risen off the second act of the drama. The powerful march beats our eardrums!

With the ravages of war a thing of the past, and peace and order restored, the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions now go about their daily work with a feeling of security never experienced before. Happiness and joy is the order of the day. Above, a merry group of youngsters at play in a park in Saigon.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

We Renew Our Profound Respects for the Japanese Forces on this Memorable Day

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A New Dawn Arrives For the Philippines

With American Influence Uprooted, Rapid Strides Are Being Made Toward Future Prosperity

The Japanese occupation of the Philippines was accomplished almost without bloodshed, which made possible the minimizing of the destruction of the islands' industrial establishments, save of course those in the area involved in the capture of the Bataan Peninsula where some sacrifices had to be made due to America's reckless persistency backed by her boastful stupidity. Consequently when we consider the question of the Philippines' reconstruction, the main point of aim seems to lie rather not in worrying about how best to rehabilitate the result of the war ravage than in finding out how to get rid of the unwholesome American influence quite deep-rooted in the fields of Philippines politics, economy, culture, and education, so that the islands may eventually regenerate into a new nation and come into the folds of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as an integral part of it.

Three Salient Features

There are at once three salient features attached to the future of Philippines industries, as viewed in this light of reconstruction, which may be categorically mentioned in the following manner:

1. Basically Philippines economy stands upon its agriculture, which, when viewed from the standpoint of its own national defense economy, makes it impossible to attain its self-sufficiency;
2. The question of obtaining markets for the proper disposition of its products and natural resources is paramount;
3. The question of adequately supplying commodities to the islanders needs an early solution.

The rising of these vexing questions is necessarily ascribable to the former American policy. The promise America had made under the Tydings-McDuffie Act to grant the Filipinos their independence in 1946 did not affect Philippines economy in such a way as to make it possible for them to enjoy such freedom, if granted at all. They were so drafted as to make the Philippines an easy mark for America's continued vicious exploitation.

What America aimed at was virtually to kill two birds with one stone. For instance, America would let the Philippines export their tobacco leaves to America and in return to import manufactured cigarettes; export their hemp and import highway construction materials, gasoline, and automobiles; export their iron-ore and import finished iron and silver articles; and restrict their export of sugar while prohibiting the cultivation of cotton in its stead, so as to protect America's own industries. It was all aimed to impede their industrial independence, but at the same time to continue its pernicious policy of exploitation.

Must Be Eliminated

Such an unwholesome setup has to be entirely eliminated if the Filipinos expect to realize a new Philippines. Such American tethers need be smashed in order that the Philippines may be reconstructed industrially and when such is attained they may be made an integral part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Japanese Forces have continually strived with this in view since their entry into Manila in January of this year. Their endeavors for the realization of this objective were based upon the announcement of the Japanese southern construction policy made on January 23. Later as the situation became much clarified, our military administration there announced on August 10 its policy of curtailing sugar cultivation, which, in fact, constituted the principal item in the industrial reconstruction program, and in its stead, of increasing cotton production under a five-year plan. The said proclamation reads substantially as follows:

"Philippines sugar has lost its principal market since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia. As to other markets outside of the islands, they have also become uncertain. So it has become necessary to curtail its cultivation to the extent of domestic supply, and for the land so vacated it is advisable to plant suitable varieties of cotton on a large scale. Under the mission to which Japan is committed, she desires to see the Philippines become capable of joining the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as an integral part, and for their enjoyment of such prosperity, she is willing to extend all necessary advice and assistance toward their industrial reconstruction."

Under the aforesaid five-year plan, running from 1942 to 46 inclusive, the area of land to be cultivated with cotton will be 455,000 cho, with the crop prospect of 1,500,000 tons. For this year, it is expected to cultivate 12,000 cho, with an estimated crop of 37,000 tons, to be handled by eight concerns including the Dai-Nihon Spinning Company, Oriental Development Company, and others. These interests, having already started actual work, are doing quite well in their respective places and assignments.

Hemp culture centering in Davao, Mindanao Island, is being pushed with the utmost effort in order to realize the pre-estimated crop, and this in spite of labor and fuel shortages. It is known that already a considerable amount of hemp has been exported to Japan. The situation, which at one time seemed to be going to ruins due to the ravages of war which caused the decaying of the plants and the changing of occupation by growers, has been remedied by the Japanese military authorities by virtue of their assistance in the supply of labor and the distribution of fuel.

Light Industries Encouraged

In the field of manufactures the native inhabitants are encouraged to enter light industries which produce daily necessities. Spurred by the necessity of obtaining cotton goods the National Spinning Company was reopened for manufacture on May 11, under the supervision of the industrial department of the military administration. Since then some cotton goods and textiles have been seen on the market, tending to lower the skyrocketing prices. Although the cotton stock on hand is claimed to be enough to last about a year and a half, the administration is helping out by buying up Philippines cotton, which is called ramie. With regard to Philippines cement, which is essential for construction works, the authorities have permitted the reopening of the Lizzard Cement Company, a Filipino concern. This plant is now producing 3,000 sacks of cement every month, thus giving impetus to their industrial reconstruction. It is under contemplation to reopen the Portland Cement Company at Cebu. The manufacture of tobacco is now being pushed, in such a way that the day is coming not in the distant future of a self-sufficiency of domestic tobacco.

Classroom scene. A Chinese lass is all attention as a Japanese Naval officer, in the role of teacher, explains the meaning of Japanese characters. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Besides other factories which are being reopened under the supervision of the military administration, some new industries, like fishery, are being started.

Japanese fishermen supplied 60 per cent of the islands' catch prior to the war, and that in spite of various restrictions placed against them, which tended to drive them out of business. But now with the development of the war they face a bright future. Their venture from now on will mark a new epoch in the fishery industry of the islands. Under their superior fishery methods and leadership the industry is expected to make a great advance, contributing greatly toward the increase of wartime food along the line of national reconstruction. The Japanese fishermen formed the Manila Fishermen's Association on July 18.

Aside from this, there are others of the same character in the course of formation in Davao and Luzon. Thus, so as to constitute an integral part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the new Philippines is gradually realizing the re-building of its essential industries. The mining industry of the Philippines, headed by iron, copper, and nickel, in which the islands abound is ready to start operations under Japanese leadership. As for the question of fuel, this is met by transforming the abundant butanol coconut oil into alumal fuel oil.

Generation Plant Completed

With regard to hydraulic power, the hydraulic generating station at a certain town in the State of Laguna has been completed with the necessary equipment on July 24, under the guidance of the military administration. While this is meant to solve the power problem for the city of Manila and outlying districts, there are plans for a gigantic hydraulic power plant in Luzon. Thus the future of Philippines industries is most bright, in that not only are they regaining their former state but are also heading for further development.

What America has pursued in the way of elevating the living conditions of the native inhabitants was far from being satisfactory, as besides her work in their Americanization through culture and education, it seems that she did not forget to lead them to pleasure seeking and self-indulgence. The equality of her films and jazz music was further aggravated by the method of her education.

Methods Quite Different

The Japanese methods are quite different. Committed to the regeneration of the Filipinos, the Japanese authorities have initiated the reform of elementary education, and this in hearty cooperation with the native authorities. On May 7 the Japanese authorities promulgated educational reforms. The fundamental idea was to make clear the meaning of the construction of a New Order as an integral part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which signified in substance: to abandon all idea of depending upon the Western nations; to construct Philippines culture based upon the realization of the fact that Filipinos are Orientals; to reject materialism, and in its stead, to stress the fostering of moral principles, to propagate the Japanese language; to discourage gradually the use of English; to inculcate the spirit of industry and labor; and, last but not least, to put most importance on the diffusion of elementary education and promotion of technical education.

On the 18th of the same month the schools were reopened, and on this occasion, also, minute directions were given indicating the manner in which the schools were to be reopened. The reopening started with the elementary schools, followed by those of higher learning, which was further followed in order by normal, agricultural, marine products, medical, and technical institutions.

Regarding textbooks, they were forthwith to be selected by the textbook investigation committee composed of both Japanese and Filipino experts, and upon approval by this body, to be gradually taken up for use by the appropriate schools, which method, in fact, was made the fundamental rule to be strictly followed. And in conjunction with this arrangement, there were opened on June 1st 27 elementary schools in and about the city of Manila, and about 100 throughout the islands, with the prospect of an increase in number as the school budget gets into shape in different states.

"Build Greater East Asia We Will,

With Fiery Spirit and Iron Will"

Already opened in advanced learning are the Trinidad Agricultural College at Baguio and the San Carlos Agricultural College. The Philippines University, where medical and agricultural courses were being taught was formally opened on August 25, and at the same time the same notice was given for the reopening of the St. Tomas University's medical department. The notice, in contemplation of the importance of university education, advocates the reform of teaching methods and school atmosphere, as being essential for the proper training of future leaders, and requires that students study under Japanese instructors and acquire a knowledge of Japanese as a necessary condition for their graduation.

Desirous of reforming Philippines education from the elementary school up, the military authorities have taken up the question of training teachers, and have opened a training center at the San Andrus Primary School of Manila on September 1. To this have already come 120 teachers from the primary schools throughout the islands and 40 from private elementary institutions. The idea is to make these 160 teachers fit for the future education of Filipino youngsters. They are required to go through training and retraining in the following subjects: the Japanese language, Japanese history, Japanese spirit, current topics, Japanese music, and physical training. After their graduation they may either become Japanese language instructors or work for the necessary renovation of national education.

Only a few schools, however, have yet been reconstructed throughout the whole country on the basis of these new orders of educational reform, but the fact is that substantial progress has been steadily made along this line.

The Quickest Medium

Regarding the propagation of the Japanese language, as was clearly indicated in the fundamental policy of the Philippines education, it goes without saying that it is absolutely necessary to understand and disseminate the language of the leader who is committed to the setting up of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and bent on the making of the Philippines as an integral part thereof. The spreading of the Japanese language is the quickest way for the native inhabitants to understand the Japanese culture, which is essential for the reconstruction of the Philippines.

The administrative authorities have created Japanese propagation weeks and set up a prize-contest for the best slogan and essay on the manner and method to be employed for the language dissemination. Thus consistently pushing on the work of spreading Japanese, they are also endeavoring to see the Filipinos grasp the Japanese culture as quickly as possible; in short, by widely spreading the cultural construction movement of the Philippines they want to see a spiritual re-awakening and renascence of life brought on among the entire populace.

In this connection, a statement entitled "To the Filipinos" was handed over to the Chief Civil Administrator Jorge B. Vargas for publication by the former Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Homma on August 2 on the occasion of his transference, which reads as follows:

"It is advisable for the Filipinos to grasp the true motive of Japan as

(Continued on Page 5)

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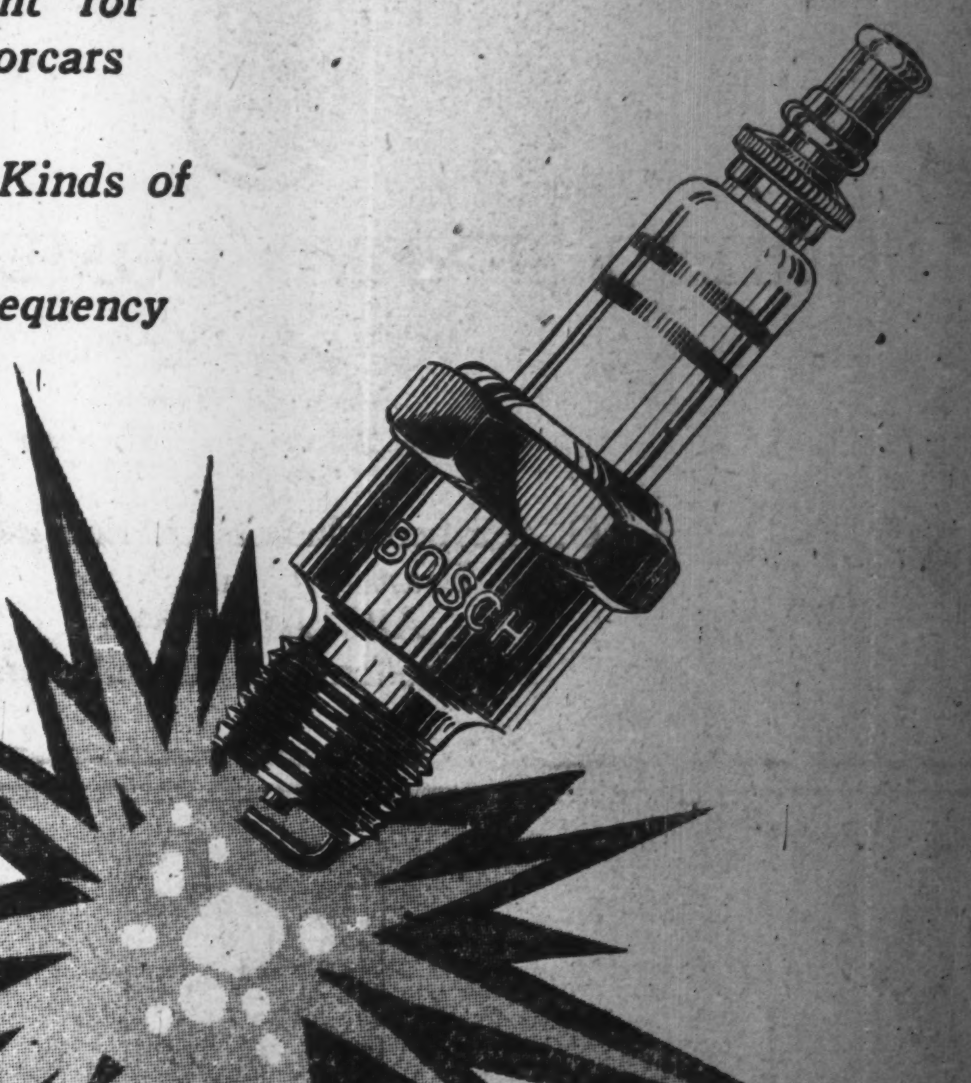

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Great Strides Made By Reborn E. Indies

Under Japanese Guidance, Native Inhabitants Will Soon Be Able to Take Care Of Themselves

Since the Netherlands perished before the German blitzkrieg of May, 1940, Queen Wilhelmina has become a de facto "prisoner" in England and with this the political and diplomatic substance of the exiled Netherlands Government has been gripped by America and Britain. Leaders of the Netherlands East Indies Government, now defunct, also depended upon America and Britain thus leading themselves to suffer the same fate of other countries that have blindly depended upon the two unscrupulous Powers. Like a dog barking at a shadow, the timid Dutch leaders barked at Japan, under the hallucination that it was their enemy.

Because of its complicity in the usurpation of East Asia, the Netherlands had ever been in concert with America and Britain, and overestimating the American and British armaments and national strength, deliberately shut its eyes to the historical trend of the East Asiatic situation and closed its ears to Japan's sacred ideals of the construction of Greater East Asia.

Dutchmen's Folly

It is recalled that Japan really made great efforts to cause the Netherlands East Indies to realize the need of including that country in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere without force. For this reason, Japan naturally paid a great attention to the maintenance of close friendship with the Netherlands, but the efforts brought no satisfactory results. The Netherlands failed to awaken from its dream lasting for more than 300 years of monopolization of the Netherlands East Indies, rich in natural resources. To add to the folly, the Batavia Government resorted to a suicidal policy of freezing Japanese assets under American and British instigation, when the Japanese Forces made a peaceful entry into southern French Indo-China in July, 1941.

This made the hostile attitude of the Netherlands East Indies to Japan more pronounced than ever before. The authorities made frantic efforts of strengthening the defense of the various islands under their control, openly declaring that all this was done against a possible landing of Japanese Forces. In these circumstances, the Netherlands East Indies continued to persecute the Japanese residents there.

When the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire was finally promulgated on December 8, 1941 the Netherlands East Indies unilaterally declared war on Japan on the same day. This notwithstanding, Japan continued to follow a generous attitude as far as possible to give the Netherlands East Indies a chance to reconsider its policy. However, war advocates' of that Government including van Mook, the arch leader, kept up their outcries of armed resistance to Japan till the very day previous to the landing of Japanese Forces on Java on March 1, 1942.

Were First to Flee

When the Japanese Forces did land, the strong war advocates were the first to flee hastily and shamefully to Australia to ensure their personal safety. These Dutch statesmen were nothing but miserable puppets of America and Britain. They have been reduced to the status of "wandering nomads" It is none other than retribution for their past crime for having trampled upon the welfare and interest of Asian people.

The reduction of the entire Netherlands East Indies territory was realized by the Japanese Forces within only 10 days. No sooner had the roar of cannons died than reconstruction started. The sound of hammers of construction is now heard everywhere there, but "Construction plus War" is an outstanding trait of the War of Greater East Asia and this trait is most amply manifested in the East Indies, especially Java.

It hardly needs emphasis that administration, finance, industry and all other enterprises must ever be considered as preluding the execution of war to a victorious conclusion. As Military Administrative Director Okazaki has said, Japan who is leader of East Asia should "care for the indigenous populations with parental mind to let them enjoy their daily life with an easy mind, administer education to them, encourage sound physical training among them, remove racial discrimination and select able persons for public services, thereby causing them to bask in the benign Imperial Rule."

Nine months have passed since the Imperial Forces impressively landed on Java crossing the Equator in a transport fleet and put a stop on March 9 to the Dutch despotism and exploitation lasting for more than three centuries. The subsequent situation has been a series of satisfactory development and reconstruction. The new-born Java has seen the central and local administrative structure rebuilt on a firm basis and a substantial reform and readjustment enforced in the educational, financial, industrial and all other fields.

Despotic Rule Wiped Out

Thus, the bureaucratic and despotic form of government characteristic of the Dutch Government system, which was organized on the foundation of suspicion and fears, has been wiped out in every sphere, and replaced by a system partaking of an original Asiatic nature. Java today forms itself as one of the absolute wings of the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and is ready to cooperate with Japan in the task of restoring a Pacific Sphere, which used to exist when Japan, in remote days, was called "Nakatsukuni" and was made the center of this Sphere.

To the majority of the native inhabitants, who long have been waiting for rays of hope from the East, the landing of the Imperial Forces means that they have sought their proper place in the sun. Java is a picture of peace and order. In this respect it exceeds all other regions in the South under Japanese occupation. Administration over this well-preserved peace was perfectly established last August, when the entire area was divided into 17 Provinces, two Sultanates and one Special City, all of which make up a local administrative system. It was about the middle of September, when the central administrative machinery was set up. How to set these machines into motion and move them in proper function is a matter left to the future. In this connection, the personnel question is one that is increasing in importance.

The Netherlands invested the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies with full authority and under his perfect dictatorship, Dutch bureaucrats were installed in all the key posts of administration. The native officials were simply servile to the Dutch officials and were allowed to exist as the latter's convenient tools. This is in striking contrast to the Japanese administration. Immediately following the enforcement of its military administration in Java a policy of selecting and appointing able men from among the native inhabitants was adopted with the result that native Government officials and policemen were taken into continued employment of the Japanese Military Administration, paving a way for their promotion to higher posts.

In educational administration, too, Japan attaches the greatest importance to educational diffusion in striking contrast to the Dutch policy of leaving the native people in a state of ignorance and non-enlightenment. On April 29, the Imperial Birthday Celebration Anniversary, primary schools of the native people and of Chinese residents were reopened and the majority of middle schools, normal schools and technical schools were opened in September. A university for training technicians is expected to be established in the near future. The policy of Japanese education is focussed on physical and spiritual training to produce young men of resolute and progressive spirit. The military administration has adopted a standard language for schools in the form of the East Indian dialect based on the Malay dialect and at the same time is trying to propagate the Japanese language. Japanese language schools were established in various parts, where native people are studying Japanese language in earnest. Already cooperation is observed between the Japanese and native inhabitants through the Japanese language.

As a result of a sound financial policy having been maintained even through the temporary confusion prevailing immediately after occupation, a balanced budget for the first fiscal year can be expected and there is no dark shadow in Java's financial future. The Military Notes are circulating smoothly with complete confidence placed in them by the native inhabitants and because of the fact that efforts have been directed to maintain low prices with prices held at a level existing on January 1, 1942, and because of the abundance of commodities, prices in general, except certain goods which were wholly imported and whose importation has ceased, have risen only from 10 to 20 per cent.

Java, the world's foremost treasure-house of agricultural and forestry products, produces world important amounts of sugar, cinchona, black tea, tobacco, coffee, kapok, teak and other commodities. However, these commodities were produced mainly for export and today, under wartime conditions, they naturally have fallen into a state of overproduction. Because Java's economic and industrial recovery would be made difficult if these industries were left alone to free management, the Army, toward the end of June, took a hand in controlling enterprises. It placed important planting enterprises under Army management, and established the Official Organ for Management of Planting Enterprises and Businesses. At present, cinchona, coffee, rubber, tea, and kapok have been placed under Army management. It is the policy to include sugar and tobacco in the future. The reorganization of Javanese industry is also an existing problem. The conversion of central and eastern Java into areas producing sweet potatoes is rapidly being realized with many technicians carrying out investigations. Actual production is expected during the next fiscal year.

"Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own"

Economic construction, in spite of the Dutchmen's scorched earth tactics, is also progressing steadily. Already in October, Javanese transportation saw a complete recovery, conditions far surpassing pre-war days with 12 private companies merging and operating under a centralized system.

Reconstruction in Balik Papan, Borneo, has been especially notable, and is standing proof of the swift recovery in the East Indies. With hammers beating out a symphony of construction a new Balik Papan is rising out of the ruins caused by Dutch ruthlessness. At the center of the city stands the Bataff Oil Company's refinery throwing up dense clouds of black smoke. Before the war this refinery, with a capital of 300,000.000 guilders, owned the fields at Sunbodia and Sangasanga which produced 1,680,000 tons yearly. Life, with this refinery as the center, moves along cheerfully with great activity.

The Japanese Forces occupied Balik Papan on January 24. At that time the Dutch demolished the refinery and the wells at Sunbodia and Sangasanga, and, in a move of contemptible meanness, burned down the homes of the native inhabitants and fled. From scorched earth to recovery. . . . the reconstruction work of the Imperial Forces progressed, and with the cooperation of the people, who remember the Dutch atrocity with hate, peace and order quickly returned. Of the five generators (20,000 kilowatts) in the refinery, one, fortunately, had escaped destruction with the result that electricity was soon supplied to important organs. Water-service has also been resumed.

Remarkable Recovery

Due to the magnificent efforts of experts in directing native inhabitant and Chinese workers formerly employed by the Dutch, recovery in the refinery and oil wells has been remarkable. A number of wells at Sunbodia and Sangasanga have resumed operations and new wells are being drilled. The damage done to the pipe-line from the oil fields to the refinery was not serious and the line has been in use since June, repairs having been completed earlier than was expected. Heavy efforts have also been directed to the recovery of the refinery. No planned destruction had been carried out and there were numerous tanks which had escaped fire. In early June, a section of the distillatory works was repaired and began to operate.

Construction in the new refinery has also progressed notably and a greater part of the machinery has already been installed. The day is near when crude oil will be refined here and sent throughout Greater East Asia.

Thus the recovery and new progress made in various fields by the reborn East Indies has been remarkable and its future is bright and hopeful. Blessed by a culture dating from years two thousand years back and by light and heat, the good bountiful earth of the East Indies will more than do its share in shouldering the responsibility of being an important pillar in the building of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The words of Hisajiro Hayashi, Military Administration Adviser, that "if we act toward the native inhabitants with a true brotherly spirit they will soon reach a stage in which they will be able to take care of themselves," is already rapidly becoming a fact.

Guardians of the law in Java undergoing physical drill.

(Passed by the War Ministry).

CELEBES AND SUNDA NOW COTTON CENTERS

Two Islands Which Are Playing A Vital Role in the Co-Prosperity Sphere

The islands of Celebes and Sunda are rapidly gaining the position of cotton producing centers of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The inhabitants of the Southern Regions are now well aware of the important position in which they stand and are working in full cooperation with the Japanese authorities. They can be seen daily working hard, sowing cotton seeds in the open fields in various parts of South Celebes. Along with the industrious efforts of the native workers, plans are being executed to expand the areas for cotton production.

Cultivation of cotton has been started also in North Celebes with the sowing of about 4,000 chobu of ground with superior cotton seeds.

In accordance with the report of Japanese specialists, the total area of cotton plantations in South Celebes will be about 120,000 chobu yielding about 300,000 piculs of cotton every year, while that of cotton plantations in North Celebes will be 25,000 chobu with an annual production of 75,000 piculs.

In addition to the above, the small Sunda Islands will cultivate about 87,000 chobu to give an annual production of 217,000 piculs a year. In other words, the total area of cotton plantations in the Celebes and neighboring regions, including the small Sunda Islands, will reach in five years' time 232,000 chobu with an annual production of 600,000 piculs.

These statistics are based on the present conditions. With an added supply of labor and the use of better fertilizers, production may be easily doubled or even tripled.

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Malaya Headed For A Prosperous Future

With Nightmare of War a Thing of the Past, Japan Now Leads the People to the Land of Co-Prosperity

The pulse of the Malay Peninsula, that elongated strip of land whose pits are chuck-full of the richest mineral resources of the Southern Pacific, is rapidly returning to normal, under the expert guidance of Japanese Military Administrators.

Twelve months ago, this Peninsula was bristling with fearful armaments. Its energies were being dissipated in channels which could never ensure it a healthy, vigorous development. It was writhing in agony under the feet of unscrupulous thousands of men who had come to strengthen the links in the chain which was to bind Asia forever to Anglo-American domination.

All this today, to the Malay Peninsula, has been like a nightmare. For overnight, its land has been freed of the Anglo-American vampires and ghouls by the liberators who had come from the north on the morning of December 8, 1941.

The northern emancipators came not to exploit them, but to lead them to the promised land of Co-Prosperity. Simultaneously with the Japanese Military Forces came administrators, equipped with well-formulated plans which would assure happiness for all the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula.

Parallel with these developments, economic reconstruction has been proceeding with an irrepressible vigor. The systematic development of resources on the surface and underground, the production of self-sufficiency structure in foodstuffs, the increased production of rice, the manufacture of rubber goods, the construction of other light industries and the strengthening of the financial structure of all the local governments have gone a long way in winning over the confidence of the inhabitants and their support in Japan's avowed objectives.

The cultivation of rice, for instance, has been increased tremendously. Instead of the former one harvest of rice a year, there will be two harvests. Thus, although under British rule the Malays were forced to the uneconomic position of importing 65 per cent of their rice from abroad the inhabitants next year will be able to look forward to raising 70 per cent of their total rice requirements themselves.

Side by side with the rice-cultivation experiments have been carried out for the increased production of rubber. The plantations and the rubber factories have been restored to a satisfactory state and it is expected that Malaya this year will be able to meet the required export allotment to Japan.

Moreover, the tin mines in Ipoh have been reopened. The automobile plant at Kuala Lumpur has been completely repaired and is now in full operation. The railway car manufacturing plant at the latter city has also been restored. Within three weeks after the fall of Singapore, the railway line in the west of the peninsula was reopened to traffic and the first through train from the southern tip of the peninsula to Thailand arrived in Bangkok on July 1.

The restoration of the economic structure of Malaya and the neighboring islands is reflected in the increasing exportation of products to Japan at present. Principal among the products are scrap iron, iron ore, manganese, tungsten, copper, brass, bronze, zinc, tin, lead, aluminum, bauxite, wool, cotton, jute bags, leather, rubber, South Seas timber, teakwood, pitch, coke, fish oil, benzine, animal oil, tanning material, resin, latex, turpentine, quinine, wheat flour, coffee, palm oil, copra, rattan and tobacco leaves.

In the field of finances, the administrative office is effecting a wide-spread comprehensive reform in the taxation system. Effort is being directed toward making the states of Malaya financially sound and independent and in cases where one of the states is not in a position to balance its budget, other neighboring states have been directed to extend their assistance. In any case, the main administrative office stands ready to help the states build up a sound, effectual system which will redound to the benefit of all the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula.

WHAT SHONAN MEANS

Shonan Island, the name by which the former British stronghold of Singapore was renamed on February 17, has a most significant meaning.

The character "sho" is taken from "Showa," the name of the current era and the character "nan," from "nanshin," which means southward advance.

Thus, the name symbolizes the great southward advance of the Japanese race in the glorious era of Showa, with the ultimate object of establishing in the world a new order based on the great Japanese ideal of "Hakko Ichiu." Hence, the Island of Shonan.

Malayan girls, all carrying Rising Sun flags, parade through the streets of Penang, on the western shore of the Malay Peninsula, on the occasion of His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday Anniversary.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Thus Japan is leading Malaya to the promised land of Co-Prosperity.

Destined to become one of the busiest ports of call in Greater East Asia, Shonan-ko or Shonan Harbor is now bustling with the work of reconstruction and clearing projects.

At the time of the fall of Singapore, the harbor facilities were a mass of wreckage. The huge warehouses along the wharves and the oil tanks were in smoke. The mouth of the harbor was filled with mines to blow up Japanese ships and when defeat seemed certain, ships in the harbor were dynamited and sent to the bottom by the British.

But with the surrender of Singapore, the Morishita salvaging corps has been busily at work in clearing up the harbor. First, they tackled the job of putting out the fires, then the rebuilding and re-conditioning of the buildings and finally the clearing up of the wreckage in the mouth of the harbor.

The dredging work has also been carried on successfully. At present, the harbor can accommodate as many as twenty 10,000-ton class ships alongside the wharf. All the docks, including the King's Dock, the largest one, which can accommodate a 15,000-ton class vessel and five other docks, have been repaired. These docks, unlike those in Yokohama, are built along the indentations on the shore line.

The number of large ships calling at the port has been increasing daily and the coolies and soldiers are hustling back and forth on the pier, unloading the cargoes. Out in the offing, many fishing craft flying the Rising Sun flag can be seen.

Due to the indefatigable efforts of the Japanese technicians and hearty assistance of native workers, ships can now be built as well as repaired in Shonan-ko. In the days of British rule, shipbuilding was carried on in the area southeast of the Shonan Island, a section now called Kitabatake. Private shipbuilding firms operated by Chinese, Indians and Malays, independently of the British authorities, formerly existed in this section until they were taken over by the British when the international crisis became tense. With the imminent fall of Singapore, of course, the British demolished these establishments with their usual ruthlessness.

SINGAPORE RESULTS

Six days after the historic surrender of Singapore was announced, the Imperial Headquarters published a review of the number of prisoners and trophies of war captured in the Singapore campaign.

Prisoners totaled 73,000 in all, including Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, the Commander of the British Forces and 27 other generals including Lieutenant-General Heath, Commander of the Third Army Corps, Major-General Key, Commander of the Eleventh Army Division, Major-General Smith, Commander of the Eighteenth Army Division, Major General Carrgan, Commander of the Australian Eighth Army Division and Major-General Simmons, Commander of the Garrison of the Fort.

Trophies of war consisted of some 300 artillery pieces of various kinds including powerful heavy guns, over 2,000 machine-guns, some 50,000 rifles, about 10,000 motorcars of various kinds, about 200 motorcycles, very large quantities of ammunition, inclusive of heavy gun shells with high destructive power, large quantities of war materials, one 10,000-ton steamer, three 5,000-ton tankers and numerous other vessels, big and small.

The rehabilitation of the shipyards began the day after the surrender of the British forces in Singapore. Although there were no engineers or technicians then, the reconstruction corps which had a basic knowledge of the work before them tackled the job of building ships. As a result, many plants were actually opened by the middle of March. Half-finished vessels were completed and launched.

These plans which are in direct contrast to the grasping ways of the British seek to increase the welfare and business of the inhabitants on the island of Shonanto. In the full and unlimited development of the harbor of Shonan-ko lies the further hope and happiness of all the peoples in East Asia. The natives are alive to this fact and are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese in every aspect of the reconstruction problem in Shonan Harbor.

Within a period of about half a year, the battle-scarred port in Singapore has been re-built to meet the peaceful needs of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Its new name, Shonan-ko, will be endeared in the hearts of all Asiatic merchants and sailors of the future as it rises to fulfill the high and noble mission entrusted to it of becoming the most important port in East Asia.

Like a song that becomes a favorite overnight, the popularity of the Japanese language has spread from the southern tip of Shonanto Island to the northern border of Malaya. The enthusiasm of the Malays for the Japanese language was quite unexpected and the Japanese authorities are quite overwhelmed with the task of systematically imparting the knowledge of this language to the eager masses.

To maintain this spontaneous interest of the people in the Japanese language, the authorities have developed a well outlined teaching program. The voluntary cooperation of the native newspapers has already been obtained.

In this manner, Japanese is replacing English as the medium of expression in Malaya, and through the knowledge of this language, the people of Malaya hope to re-build their cultural structure.

A New Dawn Arrives For the Philippines

(Continued From Page 3)

soon as possible and return to the true Oriental Filipinos. This is the only way for their existence as Filipinos. The construction of the Philippines is to set up the spiritual foundation, the nucleus of their culture, in their politics, economics, and industries. In other words, it is to shed off the false front borrowed from Western culture and revert to their distinct tradition and nationality. And then, by virtue of their fresh, vigorous spirit, they should realize the renascence of their livelihood, with the expectation to create their distinct culture from such rejuvenated life." Thus stressing, he advocated their spiritual re-awakening and renascence of their livelihood.

On September 11 a new Philippines culture round-table conference was held at Manila, attended by about 50 culturally interested people including both Japanese and Filipinos. From this meeting the start was virtually made to spread out the culture reform movement throughout the islands. This movement is further expected to develop systematically into the organization of the New Philippines Culture Construction League (tentative name) embracing different professional and occupational bodies. That among the native inhabitants the study of Japan and Japanese is actively being made is a conspicuous fact. Noticeable along the culture movement in the Philippines is that it is carried on in a true Oriental fashion.

After all, this great epochal undertaking for the Philippines rejuvenation is now being put into effect in the most proper way, as, in fact, there is much to be noticed as a fait accompli.

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WAR CALENDAR—Dec. 8, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942

December 8, 1941:

An Imperial Rescript was issued in which His Majesty the Emperor declared war on the United States of America and the British Empire.

Japanese Naval planes bombed the American Pacific Fleet based at Pearl Harbor and military establishments on the island of Oahu. Japanese Naval planes also bombed military equipment and establishments in Singapore, Davao, Guam, Midway and Wake Islands.

The Navy announced that two U.S. battleships were sunk instantly and four battleships and four large-sized cruisers were seriously damaged as a result of air raids on Hawaii.

Japanese Army and Navy Forces took over control of Shanghai.

December 10:

The Imperial Headquarters announced that Imperial Land and Sea Forces, in close cooperation, at dawn December 10, carried out landing operations on the Philippines and are steadily extending their spheres of action.

The Imperial Headquarters announced the sinking of the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse off Kuantan, on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula.

The Imperial Headquarters announced that land and sea forces, acting in close cooperation, succeeded in landing on Guam after eliminating enemy resistance.

December 11:

Germany and Italy declared war against the United States.

December 13:

Complete occupation of Guam by Japanese Land and Sea Forces on December 12 was formally announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

December 16:

The Imperial Headquarters announced that the Army and Navy Units in close cooperation succeeded in landing on British Borneo.

December 24:

The Imperial Headquarters announced the complete occupation of Wake Island was made yesterday.

December 25:

The British forces in Hongkong surrendered.

January 3:

The Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese Army Forces operating in the Philippines completely occupied Manila, capital of the islands, yesterday.

January 5:

The Imperial Headquarters announced that the Japanese Army occupied Brunei, key point in North Borneo on December 31, and hoisted the Rising Sun flag over Labuan Island in Brunei Bay on New Year's Day.

Widespread activities of the Japanese Naval Air Force and warships in the Pacific were revealed in three bulletins issued by the Imperial Headquarters.

Bulletin 1: Japanese warships launched surprise attacks on Hilo on Hawaii Island, Kahului on Maui Island, and Nawiliwili on Kauai Island on December 31, setting fire to military establishments at these points.

Bulletin 2: The Naval Air Force has been concentrating bombing attacks upon Corregidor Fortress, Olangapo Naval Base and Maroros Airfield in the Philippine sector since January 1.

Bulletin 3: Naval Air Force in two raids has inflicted great damages to the enemy military establishments and airfields in and around Singapore. The raids were carried out on January 1 and 3.

January 12:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the vanguards of the Imperial Army Forces took Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, on January 11.

It was also announced in another communique that the Imperial Army and Navy Forces landed at Tarakan in Dutch Borneo on January 11 and also that a special landing party of the Imperial Navy on the same day effected a landing at Menado in Dutch Celebes. Both of these landings at important points in the Netherlands East Indies were done in the face of enemy resistance.

January 14:

Imperial Headquarters announced that a United States aircraft-carrier of the Lexington type, 33,000-tons, was sunk by a Japanese submarine off Hawaii on January 12.

Another communique from the same source stated that an enemy submarine torpedoed and sank the Japanese hospital ship Harbin Maru in the South China Sea on January 10.

January 24:

Imperial Land and Sea Forces have succeeded in landing on the islands of New Britain and New Ireland to the east of New Guinea on the same day, January 23.

January 25:

The Government of Thailand officially declared war on the United States and Britain at noon today.

January 26:

Imperial Headquarters announced that Imperial Army and Navy Forces, in close cooperation, effected a landing at Balik Papan, Borneo, in the face of enemy resistance on January 24.

January 31:

Imperial Headquarters issued three communiques as follows:

1. Imperial Army Units on January 27 occupied the Sambas and Redo airdromes in northwestern Borneo.
2. Major air raids were carried out on Singapore and Padang Island off the western coast of Sumatra on January 27 and 28 by the Imperial Navy Air Units, scoring many direct hits on military objectives at these points. Many enemy transports were sunk or seriously damaged by the accurate bombing.
3. The Imperial Navy Air Force operating in the Singapore sector continued to blast away at the Seletar airdrome on January 29.

February 1:

Johore Bahru, which holds the key to Singapore, was occupied by the Japanese Forces at 4:45 p.m. During 55 days that the Imperial Forces operated in the Malay Peninsula, they covered a distance of over 1,100 kilometers during the course of which they repaired about 250 bridges and had 92 major engagements.

February 2:

An Imperial Army Unit operating in the Burma sector, completed the occupation of Moulmein, on the Gulf of Martaban, on January 31, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique.

Imperial Headquarters also announced the successful landing of Imperial Army and Navy Units in close coordination at Amboina, a strategic point on the Banda Sea on January 31.

February 4:

Imperial Army Forces occupied Tawao, British Borneo, on January 24 and rescued 587 Japanese internees there, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

February 5:

Imperial Headquarters announced that in a huge-scale air attack on Java in the Netherlands East Indies on February 3, the Imperial Navy Air Force shot down or destroyed on the ground 85 enemy planes.

February 6:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Navy Air Force on February 4 in a battle 30 miles south of the island of Kangeang in the Java Sea, sank one Netherlands cruiser of the Java type and another Netherlands cruiser De Ruyter, damaged another Netherlands cruiser of the Jaya type as well as an American cruiser of the Marblehead type, and also sank a 5,000-ton enemy vessel, thus virtually wiping out the main strength of the Netherlands East Indies fleet operating against Japan in the Southwestern Pacific area. (Note: This battle will be called the Naval Battle off the Java Coast.)

February 7:

The Imperial Navy from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to January 31 has sunk 29 enemy submarines, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

February 9:

Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese troops successfully crossed the Johore Strait on February 8 and landed on the island of Singapore. The forces immediately commenced their attack upon the fortresses of Singapore Island.

February 10:

Imperial Headquarters announced complete occupation of the Tengah air base on Singapore Island by the Imperial Army Units on February 9.

February 11:

Imperial Headquarters announced the entry of Japanese Forces into the city of Singapore yesterday.

February 15:

Unconditional surrender of the British forces in Singapore was officially announced by Imperial Headquarters at 7:50 p.m. All fighting ceased at 10 p.m.

It was also announced that a surprise attack on Palembang, Sumatra, by the parachute troops of the Imperial Army on February 14 was made.

February 17:

The re-naming of Singapore to be known hereafter as Shonan Island was announced by Imperial Headquarters at noon.

February 20:

Timor Island, only 800 kilometers northwest of Port Darwin in Northern Australia, was successfully landed on by Japanese Army and Navy Forces in close cooperation early today, according to Imperial Headquarters.

The same source revealed that another air victory was scored by the Imperial Navy Air Corps yesterday when Port Darwin was subjected to severe bombing.

February 21:

Some 73,000 enemy officers and men, including Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, and 27 generals, were taken prisoner in the Singapore campaign. The spoils of war consisted of about 300 guns of various caliber and kinds, over 2,000 machine-guns, some 50,000 rifles, 10,000 motor cars etc., according to a communique issued by Imperial Headquarters.

In a daring night attack carried out in the Strait of Lombok, east of the island of Bali, at midnight February 20, two enemy destroyers were sunk and another badly wrecked, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

February 22:

Palembang, the most important city and largest oil producing center of Sumatra, was completely placed under the occupation of Japanese Forces on February 17, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

February 25:

An Imperial Japanese submarine carried out bombardment on military establishments on the coast of California, the United States, on the night of February 24, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

February 27:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Army Units have complete possession of Benkoelen, a key point in southern Sumatra since February 24.

February 28:

On February 24, the Imperial Navy Units on duty at Otori Island (former Wake Island) detected an enemy squadron consisting of one aircraft-carrier, two cruisers and six destroyers, and in the ensuing battle, in which the land battery on the island bombarded the enemy squadron, one enemy cruiser was set on fire and one destroyer was hit in the stern, while the Imperial Navy Air Units scored direct hits on a big enemy cruiser and shot down five enemy planes, according to a communique issued by Imperial Headquarters.

March 1:

Imperial Headquarters announced:

1. The results of the naval battles in the Java sector up to March 1 as follows;
   - (a) On February 27, and 28, the Japanese Naval Force operating in the Surabaya area sank three cruisers and six destroyers belonging to the United States-British-Netherlands combined fleet and wrecked four cruisers of the same fleet. (Note: This battle will be called the Naval Battle off Surabaya.)
   - (b) On March 1, Imperial Navy Units operating in the Batavia area sank one United States heavy cruiser and one Australian cruiser. (Note: This battle will be called the Naval Battle off Batavia.)

March 2:

Navy Forces operating in the Java area to mop up fugitive enemy forces sank one A-class British cruiser and two torpedo-destroyers, which were fleeing toward the sea north of Krawang on March 1, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

The losses inflicted on the enemy on the Malay front, since the landing of Imperial Army Units on the Peninsula up to the occupation of Singapore, are given as 95,000 war prisoners taken, some 15,000 enemy bodies left behind, 551 enemy planes either shot down or destroyed on the ground and 101 enemy warships and vessels sunk or wrecked. These figures are contained in a communique issued by Imperial Headquarters.

Large Imperial Army contingents, under the escort of Imperial Naval Units, effected daring landings at dawn on March 1, at various points in the eastern, central and western parts of Java Island, according to an announcement made by Imperial Headquarters at 12:20 p.m.

March 6:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Army Forces completed the occupation of Batavia, the capital of Java.

The outstanding achievements attained by the Special Attack Flotilla of special submarines in the sea battle of Hawaii on December 8, 1941, have been honored in a citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, which the Navy Minister has submitted to His Majesty the Emperor.

March 9:

Imperial Headquarters, 11:15 a.m.—Imperial Army Forces operating in Burma completely occupied Rangoon on March 8. Pegu, 50 miles northeast of Rangoon was captured on March 7.

Imperial Headquarters, 10:20 p.m.—Imperial Army Forces operating in the Netherlands East Indies area caused the American-British-Australian and Netherlands East Indies troops to surrender unconditionally at 3 p.m. today or nine days after the Japanese Units landed on Java.

March 12:

New Guinea, the last territory of the Netherlands East Indies left for the landing of Japanese Forces, was finally landed on, on March 8, at the key points on the eastern coast of the island, Salamaua and Lae, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

March 16:

Japanese submarines operating along the American Pacific Coast sank a 10,000-ton tanker near San Francisco on March 1 and a 7,000-ton freighter in the neighboring sea of Mendocino on March 2, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

March 17:

Imperial Headquarters released the results obtained by the undersea units of the Imperial Navy up to March 16 in the Indian Ocean and the neighboring waters of Burma, seven armed enemy merchant vessels, three tankers and one freighter have been sunk.

March 26:

Imperial Headquarters announced that Imperial Army and Navy Forces made a surprise landing at Port Blair, South Andaman Island, Bengal Bay, on March 23. British forces on the island unconditionally surrendered.

April 6:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Navy Forces on April 5 launched attacks on Colombo, capital of Ceylon and the enemy's greatest military base in the Indian Ocean.

April 7:

Complete subjugation of the whole of Sumatra consequent on the surrender of the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies forces on the island was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

April 8:

No fewer than 82,618 prisoners were taken up to March 25 on Java Island only by the Imperial Army Units operating in the Netherlands East Indies, while the spoils of war include 177 planes and 940 guns of various kinds, according to a communique issued by Imperial Headquarters.

April 9:

In the recent operations in the Indian Ocean, two British A-class cruisers were sunk, 44 enemy ships aggregating some 260,000 tons were either sunk or badly damaged and 60 planes were shot down, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

April 10:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the Japanese Naval Forces completely occupied Christmas Island, 350 kilometers south of Java, in the Indian Ocean on

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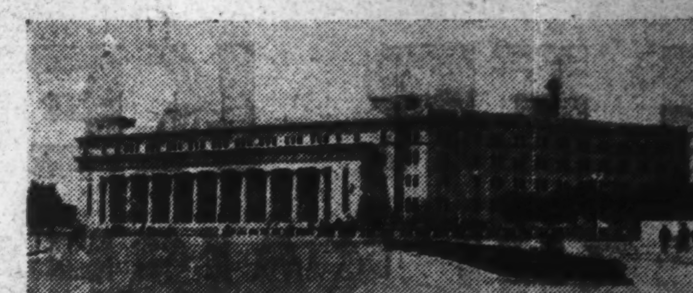

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March 31.

Another brilliant naval achievement was announced by the same source, according to which the Imperial Navy Units operating in the Indian Ocean sank on April 9 one British aircraft-carrier, two British B-class cruisers, one destroyer and one patrol ship. Sixty enemy planes were also either shot down or destroyed on the ground at Trincomalee on Ceylon Island.

April 11:

Mariveles, the last American-Filipino base in Bataan Peninsula fell into Japanese hands on April 9, when the Japanese vanguard hoisted Rising Sun flags over the port-city, reported Domei.

April 13:

The complete occupation of the Bataan Peninsula was announced by Imperial Headquarters. This was effected by the Japanese Army Forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Homma on April 11.

April 18:

The following communique was issued by the Eastern District Army Headquarters at 2 p.m.:

Enemy planes, coming from several directions, attacked the Tokyo-Yokohama district at about 12:30 p.m. today, and nine of them were shot down, while our damage was slight.

April 21:

Sixty-six enemy planes were shot down and two more were destroyed on the ground in the raids repeatedly launched by Imperial Navy Air Units on Port Moresby and Port Darwin during the period from April 1 to April 20, according to the announcement made by Imperial Headquarters.

May 2:

Imperial Headquarters announced that Mandalay, strategic enemy base in Burma has been completely reduced by the Japanese Army Forces on May 1.

May 7:

Corregidor, the much-vaunted invulnerable fortress in the Philippines fell today into Japanese hands, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

May 8:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Japanese Navy Forces operating in the New Guinea Island area discovered and instantly sank a United States battleship of the California type and seriously destroyed an A-class British cruiser of the Canberra type and heavily damaged a British battleship of the Warspite type, on May 7.

Today, May 8, the Japanese Navy Forces sank a United States aircraft-carrier of the Saratoga type and another of the Yorktown type. (This battle will be called the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea.)

May 9:

Imperial Headquarters announced that in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea off New Guinea, the Imperial Navy Forces had shot down 89 enemy planes.

May 11:

A gracious Imperial Message in appreciation of the successful campaigns in Burma was awarded today to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, according to a communique of Imperial Headquarters.

May 12:

Imperial Headquarters announced that for the 20 days between April 21 and May 10, Japanese Navy planes either shot down or destroyed on the ground 163 enemy planes in their raids on Port Moresby in British New Guinea and Port Darwin in North Australia.

The same source also announced that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was recipient of another gracious Imperial Message awarded to him for the annihilation of the combined American-British fleet recently by Japanese Navy Air Forces attached to the Combined Fleet in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea.

May 16:

Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese submarines from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to May 10 have sunk a total of 65 enemy vessels with an aggregate of 444,000 tons.

The more important of the results achieved by the Imperial Army Forces in the campaign against Corregidor Island and other isles at the mouth of Manila Bay were announced by Imperial Headquarters; the prisoners taken numbered 12,495, and the spoils of war taken included 246 guns, among which were 83 14-inch heavy guns, eight planes, 685 light and heavy machine-guns, automatic rifles and many rounds of ammunition for all types of guns.

May 17:

According to a communique of Imperial Headquarters, Japanese Army Forces operating over the Indo-Burmese border on May 13 crushed the main British army forces numbering about 20,000 near Kalewa.

May 25:

The final tabulation of the recent Naval Battle of the Coral Sea was announced by Imperial Headquarters. The first results were announced on May 8 and today's announcement added one more United States A-class cruiser of the Portland class was sunk and one United States battleship of the North Carolina class was heavily damaged. The cruiser which was unidentified and seriously damaged has been found to be a United States A-class cruiser of the Louisville class.

May 26:

Imperial Headquarters made public the war results scored by the Imperial Navy during the period from the start of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, to May 20, 1942, 260 warships were either sunk, damaged or captured.

June 5:

Imperial Headquarters issued the following two communiques:

1. Special Submarines of the Imperial Navy, carrying out a surprise attack on Diego Suarez, key naval base at the northern tip of Madagascar on May 31, seriously damaged a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a B-class cruiser of the Arethusa class.
2. Imperial Navy Forces with their Special Submarines launched a strong attack on the Port of Sydney on the eastern coast of Australia on May 31, and sank one enemy warship.

June 6:

Imperial Headquarters announced that four enemy submarines which have been infesting the waters off Tokyo Bay, south of Cape Shionomisaki and southwest of Kyushu, late in May and early in June were sunk by the Japanese Navy Units.

June 10:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the mighty Imperial Navy scored two more victories between June 4 and 7 in surprise attacks on Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians and Midway Islands. In the battle in the Midway area, the Japanese Naval Units sank two enemy aircraft-carriers, one of the Enterprise class and the other of the Hornet type.

June 22:

Reporting an attack on Vancouver Island by Japanese submarines, Colonel James Layton Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, announced that an enemy submarine on June 21 attacked important military facilities on Vancouver Island, according to a Reuters dispatch from Vancouver.

June 21 and 22:

Japanese submarines staged daring cannonading attacks on important United States military establishments, situated near Port Brown and West Port located at the mouth of the Columbia River, it was reported by Domei.

June 25:

Imperial Headquarters announced that Imperial Naval Forces operating in the Aleutian area occupied Kiska Island on June 7 and Attu Island on June 8, and since then have been engaged in subjugating neighboring islands.

July 7:

The Navy Ministry announced that the units which took part in the historic Battle of Hawaii had been rewarded with a citation from Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and that this fact had become known to His Majesty the Emperor. Another communique from the same source announced that three First-Lieutenants, all of whom died glorious deaths in the attack on Hawaii had been promoted by two grades to the rank of Commander. The names of the three First-Lieutenants are: Saburo Makino, Fusata Iida, and Mimori Suzuki.

July 18:

Japanese submarines operating in the Western Indian Ocean and in South African waters have succeeded in sinking 25 enemy merchant ships aggregating 200,000 tons in the one-month period between early June and early July, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

July 22:

The War Ministry announced that a citation was issued by General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces in the Southern Regions, to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Tateo Kato, who as Commander of the Fighting Plane Unit of the Imperial Army Air Force, had fought with distinction in the Southern Region.

July 24:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Navy Air Force shot down 325 and smashed 109 enemy planes in attacks on enemy air bases in the areas of New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Horn Island off the northern tip of Australia.

July 25:

The Navy Ministry announced that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had issued a citation to the Naval Air Unit which took part in the historic battle in which two British battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, were sent to the bottom.

July 27:

More results obtained by Imperial submarines including eight enemy merchant vessels, aggregating 71,000 tons, were announced by Imperial Headquarters. These results were achieved in the areas off Seattle, Sydney, the Aleutian Islands and Dutch Harbor during the period from June 1 until July 16.

July 31:

Air units of the Imperial Navy carried out intensive raids for three nights on Townsville, a key point on the northeastern district of Australia, and dealt severe damage to military establishments of the enemy, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters. The raids were carried out on July 25, 27 and 28.

August 4:

That the Air Units of the Imperial Navy carried out severe, damage-inflicting raids on military facilities of Port Hedland, Australia, on July 30 was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

August 6:

Crack Japanese Naval Units on July 30, succeeded in occupying the islands of Aru, Kei, and Tanimber in the Arafura Sea, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters.

August 9:

Imperial Headquarters announced that in a great naval engagement off the Solomon Islands which began on August 7 and is still raging, the mighty Imperial Navy has already sunk or destroyed, 28 enemy vessels, including one battleship, seven A-class cruisers, three unconfirmed type cruisers, six destroyers and 11 transports. Navy fliers accounted for 32 enemy fighter planes and nine fighter-bombers shot down.

August 12:

The Navy Ministry announced that the exploits of the first and second air-raid units of the Navy Air Arm have been recognized by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in Chief of the Combined Fleet, and that this fact had come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

August 14:

In the great naval Battle of the Solomon Islands, eclipsing in magnitude all previous engagements in the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Naval Forces sank a total of 25 enemy warships and 10 transports, heavily damaged four warships and one transport, and shot down 58 enemy planes, it was announced in an Imperial Headquarters' announcement on the results up to August 14.

August 17:

Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese submarines operating in waters around Australia sank 10 enemy vessels totaling approximately 90,000 tons during the period from the latter part of July to the early part of August.

August 27:

Imperial Headquarters announced that a second major naval battle off the Solomons was engaged in by the Japanese Naval Units on August 24 during the course of which the enemy suffered heavy losses. One large American aircraft-carrier of recent launching and another aircraft-carrier of medium size and a battleship of the Pennsylvania type were damaged in this encounter. In this battle, Japanese damage consisted of one small aircraft-carrier seriously damaged and one torpedo-destroyer sunk. (Note: This battle will be named the Second Battle of the Solomons.)

September 15:

United States Western Defense Command announced that the American mainland experienced its first Japanese aerial assault on September 9, when a solitary Japanese seaplane dropped incendiary bombs in the southwestern part of Oregon, reported Domei.

September 23:

The unrelenting activity of the Japanese Naval Forces was again brought to light when Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese submarines operating in the Aleutians had seriously damaged an American A-class cruiser of the Northampton type on August 31, while Japanese destroyers had sent two enemy submarines to the bottom of the sea in the same area around the middle of September.

September 25:

An epoch-making announcement was issued by Imperial Headquarters, when it was made known to the public that Japanese submarines have already extended their sphere of activities to the Atlantic, and that one of the submarines recently had called at a German naval base.

October 9:

The sacred ashes of four intrepid Japanese Naval heroes who died in action during a surprise submarine attack on Sydney Harbor, and whom Rear-Admiral Muirhead Gould, Australian Commander of the Sydney naval base, had eulogized as fighters imbued with "patriotism of the highest order," came home when the Kamakura Maru arrived off Yokohama at dawn today.

October 19:

Captured members of the crews of the American warplanes which raided the mainland of Japan on April 18 this year, have been severely punished, in accordance with military law, according to a statement issued by the Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters.

October 28:

Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement:

"Imperial Japanese Army Air Forces on October 25 stormed the enemy's air bases at Tinsukia and Chittagong in eastern India and confirmedly shot down three enemy planes and unconfirmedly shot down one enemy plane and also set ablaze or destroyed over 39 enemy planes, including 18 large-size craft, that were on the ground. In this combat we lost one plane."

October 27:

Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement:

"I. Imperial Fleets from dawn to night on October 26 engaged a powerful enemy fleet in the seas north of Santa Cruz Islands in a battle and sank four enemy aircraft carriers, one battleship, one unidentified battleship, more or less seriously damaged one battleship, three cruisers and one destroyer, and caused the loss of over 200 enemy planes by shooting down and other means. (Note: This battle will be called the Battle of the South Pacific.)

November 7:

Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Navy Units between the latter part of July and the latter part of October sank 21 enemy submarines and 34 enemy merchant ships, and in this manner have completely broken down the enemy's submarine guerrilla warfare.

November 11:

The Imperial Army and Naval Units in the Aleutians area in 81 aerial combats between June 12 and October 31 shot down 32 enemy aircraft, it was announced by Imperial Headquarters today.

November 14:

Imperial Headquarters announced today that the Imperial Naval Forces sank six cruisers and one destroyer, heavily damaged two cruisers and three destroyers, severely damaged and set afire three transports, and shot down 19 planes in results known thus far in an offensive carried out both during the day and night of November 12 against the enemy on Guadalcanal Island of the Solomons Group in the South Pacific. Fierce fighting was still raging when the announcement was made.

November 16:

Releasing a later report on the naval battle of the South Pacific which took place on October 26, Imperial Headquarters announced today that in that engagement the enemy suffered one battleship, three aircraft carriers, three cruisers and one destroyer sunk; three warships of unknown types and three destroyers seriously or more or less seriously, damaged and more than 80 aircraft shot down in aerial combats and by gunfire. Adding the enemy aircraft lost which were on the aircraft carriers to those shot down, the total air loss to the enemy comes to more than 200 planes. The aircraft carriers sunk include the Enterprise and Hornet.

It has also been found that the aircraft carrier reported sunk at the time of the surprise attack on Midway was the Yorktown, instead of a ship of the Hornet type, as was then described.

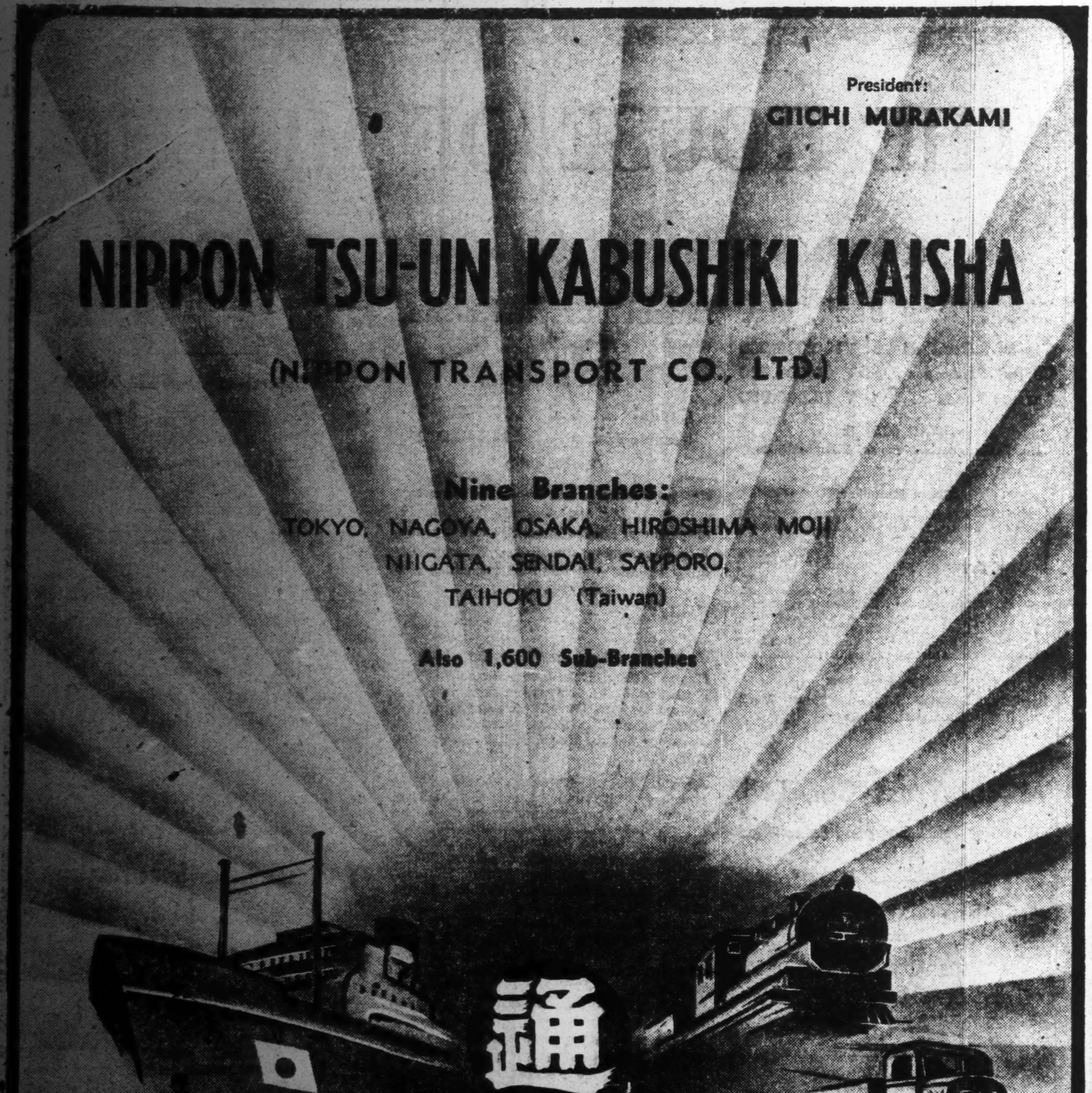
November 18:

Imperial Headquarters announced today that the Imperial Navy Forces operating in the Solomons Group, during the three days from November 12 to 14, sank eight enemy cruisers and four or five destroyers, and heavily damaged two battleships, three cruisers and three or four destroyers. The announcement designated this the "Third Battle of the Solomons."

November 28:

In the Third Battle of the Solomons, which was fought for three days from November 12 to 14, the Imperial Navy sank two enemy battleships, eleven cruisers, three or four destroyers and one transport, according to a communique issued by Imperial Headquarters today on the basis of subsequent reports received.

Other achievements by the Imperial Naval Units, the revised composite results of the battle revealed, include three enemy cruisers, three or four destroyers and three transports heavily damaged, and one battleship and three destroyers damaged.



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STRATEGY OF TRUTH IS NIPPON'S FORTE

(Continued From Section II)

the war as they love to be fooled about life by the movies.

However, as American reverses in the war become known—and known they must with the inexorable turn of events and the tide of war—the people of the United States are beginning to demand that they be told the truth. The press of the country has been declaring for the last several months that the war cannot be conducted successfully without an enlightened public opinion. The grumbling dissatisfaction that prevails in America is evidenced in the charge made by Senator Byrd, member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, when he declared in a Navy Day address on October 27: "American wartime censorship is very foolish and unwise. The American people should be told the truth about the war—good and bad."

Yet, for fear that truth, if disclosed, might lower the morale of the people and hinder the war effort, the United States Government stubbornly continues to uphold its policy of secrecy against the general wishes of its people, concentrating its efforts toward bolstering morale through other means such as patriotism, hate and utopia.

At the very outset of the war, the United States Government, in order to cover up its own faults, charged Japan for treachery, coined the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor," and had millions of printed strips bearing the slogan pasted on the show windows, street cars, taxicabs and telephone poles throughout the country. The slogan was flashed on all the motion picture screens and every theater was obliged, for patriotic reasons, to hold a "Remember Pearl Harbor" demonstration between programs. The campaign of hate and vengeance went so far as to manifest itself in government policy. Thousands of innocent Japanese residents were herded into internment camps and subjected to cruel treatment or forced by Presidential order to abandon their established homes, businesses and farms to move to desert regions in the interior under the jurisdiction of the United States army, there to remain until the end of the war as "potential fifth columnists."

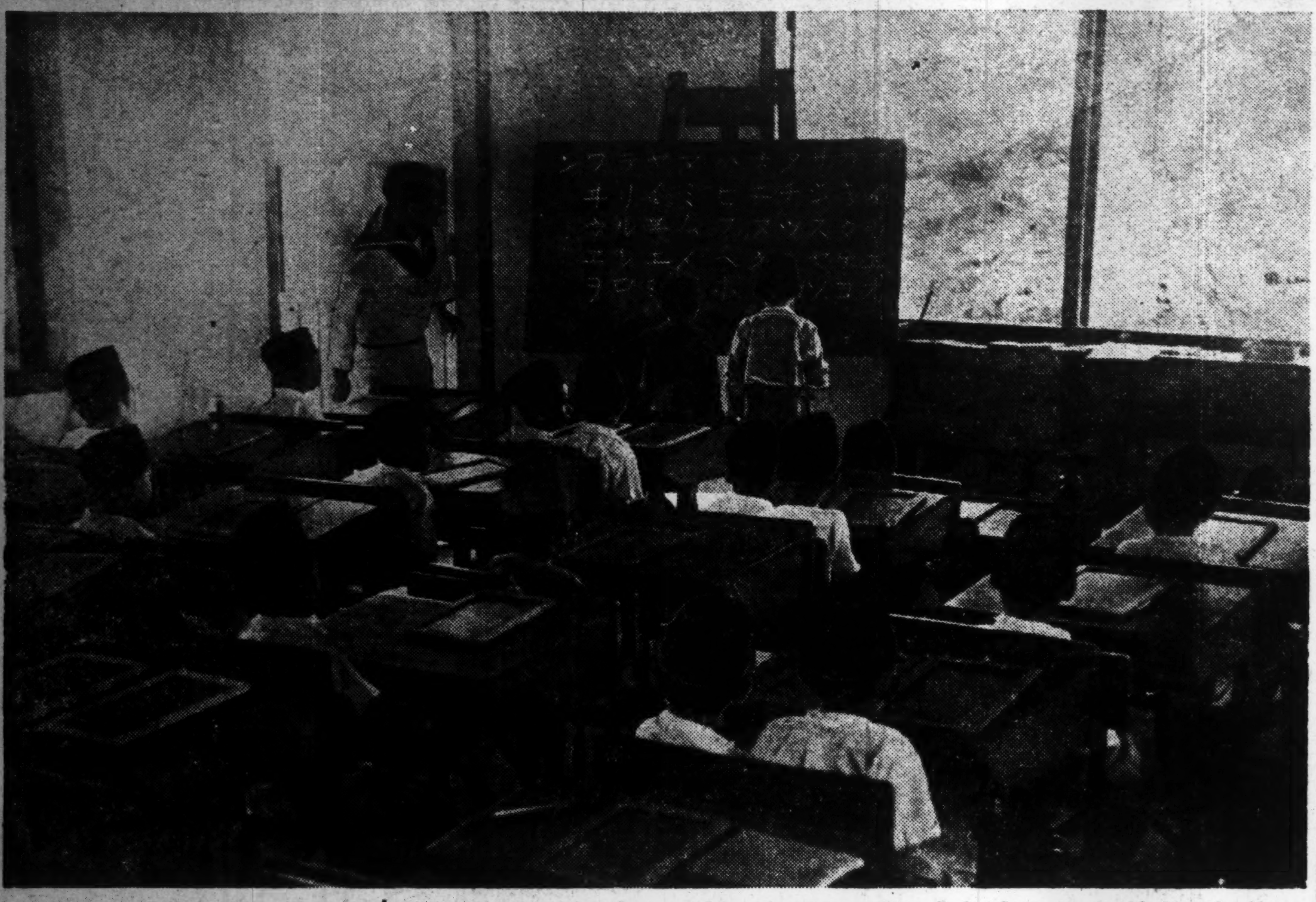
While the fever of hate lasted, the United States Government could keep the public attention away from its military and naval reverses, but after the Allied forces were completely defeated and driven out of southern Asia, the people could not be prevented from realizing just which way the wind was blowing. While the preaching of hate and vengeance continued, as it still continues through the services of such propaganda aides as former Ambassador Grew, Washington shifted its propaganda emphasis to production, to America's limitless ability ultimately to win victory through her enormous industrial resources and productive power. It has also begun to manipulate such verbal symbols as democracy, freedom and equality which, though striking a responsive chord, fail to give any concrete indication as to what they will be if translated into fact. Wendell Willkie, upon returning to the United States from his recent world tour, insisted upon the need of planning the peace on a global basis, a proposition which has won some support but also criticized for lack of any concrete suggestions on how it might be done. The Allies are still in the debating stage.

Whatever may be the past or present efforts of the United States and the Allies in their propaganda activities, it is clear that they have shown no consistency or reliability. This is evidenced by the confusion prevailing not only in the United States itself, but also among the Allies who have revealed time and again that they are each fighting the war for different ends. British conduct in the Indian situation, the conflict of views among the supposedly United Nations regarding the issue of the second front and the name-calling that follows each military or naval reverse are eloquent testimony of the lack of unity among the Allies. This is their sorest spot and the fundamental reason for their weakness in the battlefront, including the battlefront of thought. They know not what they are fighting for.

In contrast to the insecure Allied position, our position, based as it is upon integrity, truth and sureness of aim, is charged with strength. It cannot be otherwise, for Japan entered the war and has prosecuted the war with but one objective—to create in Greater East Asia a family of countries and peoples wherein each may find its proper place and wherein all may seek, unhindered by alien threats, to establish and to enjoy those conditions of life which contribute to stability, security and prosperity. The fulfilment of this objective rests upon emancipating Asia from the bondage of Anglo-Saxon imperialism which has so long exploited the lands and the peoples of most of this region for its own selfish ends and upon restoring to Asia its true and independent birthright, thereby permitting its peoples to live according to their true inheritance and thus contribute in their own way to the advancement of human culture and world peace. No aim could be as clear, as precise and as lofty.

The strength of our position has been further reinforced by the brilliant victories won by our Imperial Forces in driving out of most of East Asia the vaunted armed might of the Anglo-Saxon Powers and by the simultaneous war of construction carried on by our administrators and technologists in cooperation with the Imperial Army and Navy, planning and pushing and building the new order of cooperative living and common prosperity even before the smoke of battle has cleared away.

Our position is crystal clear, our strength, whether at the battlefront or the industrial front, mounting in power and our will and determination forever indomitable and unrelenting. These factors manifest themselves in deeds and deeds are a thousand times more eloquent than words. They obviate the employment of the type of propaganda resorted to by the Allies and require us only to pursue the policy of reporting the news truthfully, intelligently and promptly. They will bring us complete and total victory in this war and in the peace to follow.



No sooner had peace and order been restored in the occupied areas in the Southern Regions and schools teaching Japanese opened, than huge numbers of persons, both young and old, applied for admittance. In the above photo, Filipino children are all attention as a sailor of the Imperial Japanese Navy, in the role of teacher, explains characters written in katakana on the blackboard. Note the quaint hats the youngsters are wearing—it is a national custom and as such is respected by the Japanese authorities.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

GREAT GAINS MADE IN ONE YEAR OF WAR

(Continued From Section II)

the nation he will be surprised by the number of newly-established wartime industries.

(3) The outlook for the war's second year

The economic, ideological and armed struggle in the second year of the war will become increasingly full-fledged. Japan, with Greater East Asia as the base of operations, will, together with its Allies, Germany and Italy, carry out further positive and concrete operations in the war to destroy America and Britain. Just as the fact that a tremendous change was caused in the world situation by the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, the second year will go a step further to wipe out Anglo-American power from the world. Thus will victory for Japan, Germany and Italy become absolute.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY IS PRIDE OF E. ASIA

(Continued From Section II)

West have become so prepared to finish the current war with a glorious success. We are all full of hope and know that our hope is truly well grounded on facts.

Since we realize that the main battle front of the current war is on the sea, the command of the seas is essential for the victory of the war. And no one would doubt at present that Japan has controlled all the seas in Greater East Asia. And this command of the Asiatic seas will be sure to remain in the hands of Japan in the years to come.

The officers and men who are at the far-flung battle fronts will be ever determined to destroy our enemies and all the harmful influences represented by them. Those of us who are back here in the homeland are one in spirit with them and are eagerly prepared to help the fighters by producing whatever is necessary for the continuation of the war. We are all united in spirit with those brave officers and men who have been going through the hard, self-sacrificing work at the fronts. We are determined to fight this holy war which is to be a long protracted one and yet we shall be ever firm in trying to make the greatest contributions we are capable of making for the realization of our sublime ideal and for the glory of mankind.

A NEW DAWN ARRIVES FOR SUMATRA ISLAND

Former Netherlands East Indies Possession Enters Second Period of Development

Sumatra has entered the second period of development. Its political, industrial and educational machinery has been completely arranged.

The port facilities, oil-fields, oil refineries, factories, and other important industrial establishments, which had been willfully damaged by the Dutch forces in their retreat, have been rebuilt thanks to the efforts and efficiency of the Japanese soldiers as well as by the cooperation of the native inhabitants.

Roads and bridges on the east coast of Sumatra, which had been most severely damaged, were reconstructed. Factories in the region on the west coast of the Island have resumed operation.

In the field of education all the elementary schools have been reopened excepting those of the Chinese. The popularity of the Japanese language is astonishing. Cultural institutions such as libraries and museums have been opened.

To check the expected rise of prices, a distribution system was set for important materials such as sugar, rice and salt. Official prices were fixed for other materials. The authorities are now encouraging the domestic industries of the native inhabitants to bolster the production of materials.

South Sumatra is fertile and yet very sparsely populated and has more room for immigration than any other region of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

There lie so vast stretches of fertile land in South Sumatra that the people living in Japan Proper will never be able to have a true conception of their immensity. The rice produced there is by no means inferior in quality to Japanese rice.

A large-scale immigration is being conducted from Java to Lampung, Palembang and Jambi provinces. Approximately 500,000 Javanese colonists will immigrate to Sumatra yearly.

Cotton cultivation in the Rhio Dependencies, Jambi, Lampung and Palembang provinces is quite promising. Cotton production in Sumatra and Malaya will meet the demand not only of these areas but also of Japan Proper.

GREAT RESULTS SCORED BY JAPANESE IN BURMA

Enemy Forces Suffered 24,600 Men Killed in Five Months Of Fighting

Brilliant results were scored by the Imperial Forces in the Burma area. Bodies abandoned by the enemy in the fighting, from December 8, 1941, to May, 31, 1942, totaled 24,600, according to reliable statistics made public. It was also revealed that Japanese casualties totaled 1,289 killed and 3,156 wounded during the same period and in the same sphere of operations.

The statistics set forth the combined war results of the Japanese operations in Burma and also the Japanese operations in Yunnan Province from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to May 31 this year.

In compiling the statistics, the Burma-Yunnan operations were divided into two phases, the first being from December 8, 1941, to March 10, 1942, and the second phase from March 11, to May 31, 1942.

1. Enemy dead abandoned on fields of battle:	
First operations	3,500
Second operations	19,100
Total	24,600
2. Enemy troops taken prisoner:	
First operations	1,985
Second operations	2,303
Total	4,288
3 War trophies captured by Japanese Forces:	
Cannon	439
Rifles	11,218
Shells	14,856
Cartridges	3,462,361
Tanks, including armored cars	412
Rolling stock	8,254
4. Japanese casualties:	
Killed	1,289
Wounded	3,156

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